

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

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LITERATURE.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India. By W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India. First six vols. (Trübner.)

The completion of *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* will supply, for the first time, a compact body of information, arranged and classified on correct principles, respecting England's great dependency. Dr. Hunter, in 1869, most truly said that "nothing is more costly to a Government than ignorance." He might have added that nothing is more prevalent. The misery, destruction, and waste caused by the ignorance of well-intentioned, incapable men quite equal the consequences of devastating wars and pestilences, while the evil results of ignorance are more lasting. Records of the efforts to meet and overcome this evil on the part of the higher class of administrators, who come into power at far distant intervals, are to be met with in the history of every country. More especially do we encounter the story of such efforts, and of their comparative failure, in the annals of nations that have acquired great colonial dependencies,—of Spain and Portugal, of Holland and England. The evil has been felt, deeply felt; and earnest efforts, often broadly conceived and comprehensive, have been made to meet it; but they have always practically failed from the want of two essential elements of success. Continuity and instructed central supervision have invariably been absent; so that the masses of collected information have remained without adequate treatment, and unused. There are few sadder sights than the rooms and cellars of a public office full of such precious materials, representing the labour of years and the brain-work of scores of able men, unused, unindexed, unknown, and rotting. Sadder still when ignorant clerks are let loose among these treasures to "weed" and destroy without knowledge and without care. Such things have not only happened in other lands and during past centuries, but also within twenty miles of London Stone and within the memory of living men. All failures and all mistakes are to be traced to an absence of continuity and of central control on a fixed plan. Without such requisites, the most laborious attempts will end in failure, and ignorance will continue to work its havoc.

Spain, with her vast colonial empire, and her noble attempts to govern wisely and with knowledge, offers one example of failure in her efforts to collect information. Facts were gathered together in vast masses, but there was no continuity of purpose, no master-

mind to marshal and arrange them. The bricks and other materials were laboriously heaped up, and what time has left of them still lie in smaller heaps; but there has been no builder and no edifice which adequately utilised and represented the raw material. The Spanish Council of the Indies instituted a thorough statistical investigation throughout the vast dominions of Spain in America; and the accumulation of materials was large and sufficient. The History of Antonio y Herrera, nominally based on these materials, is quite inadequate, and can in no way be looked upon as even an abstract of them; while the praiseworthy but meagre Gazetteer of Alcedo only serves to mark the total absence of any systematic control or working plan for collecting information when he wrote.

While the Dutch were powerful in India, they also diligently collected information; and, indeed, the *Hortus Malabaricus* of Hendrik van Rheede is one enduring monument of their labours. But more important records of statistical and historical facts, besides those published by De Laet, remain inedited and in MS. among the Dutch archives at the Hague, some of which would throw light upon questions still in controversy. Like the Spaniards, the Dutch failed to secure the worker who could shape their materials into a useful and enduring form. The loss to Holland is a far greater loss to India.

In later times, after England acquired dominion in the East, the very same story has, until now, had to be told. There were spasmodic orders to collect information, and more rarely there were attempts to utilise such materials as escaped destruction during the longer intervals of neglect. In Bengal there was an effort to collect statistical information as long ago as 1769. In Madras a series of two hundred MS. folios, known as the Orme collection, was compiled between 1740 and 1770. But, with the exception of portions utilised in Orme's two volumes, they remain inedited to this day. Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis both caused valuable Reports to be drawn up, based on original information, but these researches are also inedited and unprinted. There have since been other isolated efforts, resulting in great waste of money and labour, with no practical result. The absence of any comprehensive system of collecting facts in India inevitably led to the performance of indifferent work in this country. Walter Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer*, published in 1828, was, like the work of Alcedo on Spanish America, a creditable performance, but nothing more. Thornton's Gazetteer, which appeared in 1854, was not based on a systematic survey, but was merely a compilation from official Reports and from the chance topography of tourists and other writers. While the industry of the author deserves all praise, the work was unsatisfactory, and quite inadequate to the purpose for which it was intended.

The necessity for correct information continued to be acutely felt by administrators in India, and the local Governments organised plans for supplying a want for which no provision was made by the central authority. Thus the compilation of district manuals was

commenced in 1862 in Madras; and similar arrangements were made in Bengal and the Central Provinces. Still there was no uniform system, and no central supervision; and there was the moral certainty that these unguided labours would involve great expense without fully securing the desired result.

To Dr. Hunter belongs the honour of having, by his rare gifts of luminous arrangement, administrative ability, and unflagging perseverance, supplied that essential qualification the want of which had invariably led to failure. We have seen that repeated and successful efforts have been made to collect information. But there has never been that systematic and continuous treatment of the collected facts without which all else is labour in vain. A thorough survey must not stand alone. It must precede the preparation and marshalling of the facts it supplies, but both the survey and utilisation must be conducted on one plan, by one head. We shall then at length obtain what Indian rulers have so long needed.

Dr. Hunter submitted his plan in 1869. It clearly defined the objects of the undertaking, and discussed the system through which those objects might best be secured. A series of questions was prepared, the answers to which would illustrate the topographical, ethnical, agricultural, industrial, administrative, and medical aspects of an Indian district. Provincial compilers were then appointed, and the series of questions served as a basis for each compiler's local survey. The accounts of the districts were brought together by an editor in each province, on a uniform plan, who prepared the gazetteer of the province, the whole being under the supervision of Dr. Hunter, as Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India. Thus, in the space of twelve years, an elaborate account of the 240 districts into which British India is divided was completed, and formed the statistical survey. Such a work, intended as it is to furnish full information to administrators, must be at once comprehensive and minute. Hence the provincial gazetteers or accounts occupy about a hundred printed volumes, aggregating 36,000 pages. A gigantic task has been completed at last, such as had hitherto baffled the efforts of all former Governments. At length, that central supervision and that methodical arrangement were brought to bear for the want of which so much able and conscientious work had, on former occasions, become labour in vain.

But Dr. Hunter's services did not end here. Although the hundred volumes of information on all that relates to British India were by no means too elaborate for administrative requirements, they were not calculated for general use, and it was necessary to condense their information into an *Imperial Gazetteer* for the use of the public. The first six volumes of this great work, in which the voluminous records of the Statistical Survey have been reduced to a practicable size for general reference, have now been published. The whole will consist of nine volumes.

In *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* great pains have been taken to secure uniformity and due proportion as well as completeness. It was necessary that every place which de-

served mention should be recorded; while it was almost equally desirable that each place should receive neither less nor more space than its relative importance demanded. On this principle about eight thousand places were selected from the Statistical Survey for treatment in the *Imperial Gazetteer*. Dr. Hunter then drew up model articles, showing the exact order of subject and method of treatment; and thus, although there were several contributors, complete uniformity was secured alike in the preparation of the *Gazetteer* and in the method of preparing the Survey.

A careful examination of several articles, including all the most important, will justify the conclusion that the literary skill and ability with which the work has been prepared is equal to the excellence of the plan upon which its lines have been built. The principal feature of the six volumes that have now been published is the article on India, which occupies 515 pages, and is a complete work in itself. The arrangement of this admirable treatise is made in accordance with sound principles. The three bases of all statistics are space, number, and time. Space is the abstract of all relations of co-existence, number of all relations of comparison, time of all relations of sequence. Under the first head Dr. Hunter gives a masterly and most interesting sketch of the geography and physical aspects of British India; under the second he furnishes details of the population; and under the third he has drawn up a condensed history of the people of India, divided into clearly marked periods, from that of the early non-Aryan races to the days of British rule. The value of this excellent historical summary is very much enhanced by the insertion, in foot-notes, of lists of the principal authorities for each period and each reign. But it is not so much as a source of information and reference, or as a gazetteer article, that this historical section should be studied. In it will be found, we believe for the first time, a brief but complete history of India from the original sources—Sanskrit, Muhammadan, and Hindu; in which the growth of the Hindu people is made clear and intelligible, and the significance of caste and of the Hindu religion is distinctly revealed. For its literary merit alone, this historical section will well repay perusal. It concludes with an excellent review of the existing system of British administration in India.

The three bases of statistics are naturally followed by economic statistics of production and distribution; and, in the important section on agriculture and products, Dr. Hunter discusses the questions of improved husbandry, of irrigation, and of famines. Then follow sections on commerce and trade, arts and manufactures, mines and minerals, and on vital statistics, the whole being illustrated by a series of tables.

It is very desirable that the scientific method upon which this article on India is framed should not be lost sight of. At one time the same principles were recognised, and the same method formed a guide for the preparation of the Reports presented to Parliament which are supposed to review the moral and material progress of India for each year.

But since 1877, when all instructed supervision of such work was swept away at the India Office, there has been no system of any kind, and the Reports have each year been more and more unsatisfactory and confused. Dr. Hunter's article on India is based on the census of 1871. The next edition will be based on the census of 1881. Intermediate annual Reports on the moral and material progress of India should in future be made to correspond with the sections and paragraphs of the *Gazetteer* article on India, in order that intercomparison may be made easy, and that a correct order of the subjects may be established and made continuous.

Throughout the work Dr. Hunter has followed a uniform system in dealing with the materials; so that the articles on Bengal and other provinces, as well as on the districts and important towns, are monographs conceived on precisely the same plan as the parent article on India. Everywhere, too, there are references to more detailed information for the use of enquirers whose interest has been specially aroused, or who desire to study any special locality. As a geographical undertaking, the *Gazetteer* has other special merits. For the first time, all the latitudes and longitudes of Indian places have been determined, or calculated afresh, from correct data; and, above all, Dr. Hunter has established a simple and uniform system of orthography which will obviate the mischievous confusion which has hitherto prevailed. He has succeeded in doing this useful service in the face of an amount of childish and persistent opposition which could only have been overcome by the exercise of no ordinary amount of patience, tact, and sound judgment.

The reader will be very agreeably surprised, if he opens the volumes of *The Imperial Gazetteer* with the idea that he will find only correct and detailed, but dry, statistical facts. Its pages are most interesting, and are full of picturesque descriptions which charm the imagination while they inform and satisfy the mind. As an example, the article on the River Hugli may be mentioned, in which are described the sudden changes in the channels of the Nadiyá rivers, the great engineering task of supervising and keeping them open, the changes since the time of the Portuguese, the navigation of the lower course, the estuary, and the scenery on the banks. In the following extract the scenery on the banks of the Hugli and the approach to Calcutta are described:—

"The scenery varies greatly. The sea approach is disappointing. For many miles nothing but sand-banks can be seen. These are succeeded by mean-looking mud formations covered with coarse grass, and raised only a few inches above high-tide. By degrees, cocoa-nut trees seem to stand out of the water on the horizon. As the river narrows above the James and Mary Sands, however, the country is not so low, and grows richer. Trees and rice-fields and villages become common, and at length a section is reached where the banks are high, and lined with hamlets buried under evergreen groves. The palm foliage and feathery bamboos assert themselves more and more strongly, and give a luxuriant tropical type to the landscape. When at length the limits of the fort are reached, a scene of unexpected magnificence, unrivalled in its kind, meets the eye. The long tiers of

shipping, with the stately, painted mansions of Garden Reach on the margin in the foreground, the fort rising from the great plain (*maidan*) on the bank higher up, and the domes, steeples, and noble public buildings of Calcutta beyond, gradually unfold their beauties in a long panorama. The traveller really feels that he is approaching a city of palaces. The river by which he has reached the capital furnishes one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill in the contest of man with nature."

Another extract will show the way in which the architectural beauties of Indian cities are described. It is taken from the article on the city of Agra.

"The Taj Mahal, with its beautiful domes, 'a dream in marble,' rises on the river bank. It is reached from the fort by the Strand Road, made in the famine of 1838, and adorned with stone *ghâts* by native gentlemen. The Taj was erected as a mausoleum for the remains of Arjamand Benu Begam, wife of the Emperor Shah Jahán, and known as Mumtáz-i-Mahal, or Exalted of the Palace. She died in 1629, and this building was set on foot soon after her death, though not completed till 1648. The materials are white marble from Jeypore, and red sandstone from Fatehpur Sikri. The complexity of its design and the delicate intricacy of the workmanship baffle description. The mausoleum stands on a raised marble platform, at each of whose corners rises a tall, slender minaret of graceful proportions and exquisite beauty. Beyond the platform stretch the two wings, one of which is itself a mosque of great architectural merit. In the centre of the whole design, the mausoleum occupies a square of 186 feet, with the angles deeply truncated, so as to form an unequal octagon. The main feature of this central pile is the great dome, which swells upward to nearly two-thirds of a sphere, and tapers at its extremity into a pointed spire, crowned by a crescent. Beneath it an enclosure of marble trellis-work surrounds the tombs of the Princess, and of her husband, the Emperor. Each corner of the mausoleum is covered by a similar, though much smaller, dome, erected on a pediment pierced with graceful Saracenic arches. Light is admitted into the interior through a double screen of pierced marble, which tempers the glare of an Indian sky, while its whiteness prevents the mellow effect from degenerating into gloom. The internal decorations consist of inlaid work in precious stones, such as agate and jasper, with which every spandril or other salient point in the architecture is richly fretted. Brown and violet marble is also freely employed in wreaths, scrolls, and lintels, to relieve the monotony of the white walls. In regard to colour and design, the interior of the Taj may rank first in the world for purely decorative workmanship; while the perfect symmetry of its exterior, once seen, can never be forgotten, nor the aerial grace of its domes, rising like marble bubbles into the clear sky."

The Imperial Gazetteer is the crowning work which brings the results of the great Statistical Survey within reach of the general public. It represents twelve years of incessant labour, demanding many high qualities for its efficient execution, and natural gifts such as are rarely combined in one man. Learning, experience, and scholarly research were no less essential than habits of accurate thought, administrative talent, and orderly, methodical arrangement. Above all, imagination was needed—that quality without which work cannot be endued with life and movement, but remains dead, a mere receptacle of lifeless facts. It is to the rare combination

of literary skill and the imaginative faculty, with the qualifications of an able and energetic administrator, that we owe the completion of this great and difficult task. It is no ordinary service that Dr. Hunter has done to India and to England; and, for his hard and admirably performed achievement, he has earned the gratitude of his countrymen.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

Ezzelin: a Dramatic Poem. By Two Brothers. (George Bell & Sons.)

Ezzelin, a poem of considerable though uneven merit, is the joint design of two brothers, of whom but one has lived to complete the task, and generously charges himself with all faults. His explanatory Preface will clear up any possible doubt as to the scope of the drama, which is not to vindicate the persecuting policy of the mediæval Church, but to portray a phase of the struggle between Rome and the votaries of the new way—the party of mixed motives created and fostered by Luther and his fellows. *Ezzelin*, the hero, is the ardent, high-minded son of an iron, ambitious Italian Duke, Alonzo; and the complications of the plot turn on the sire's objections to his son's union with Annette, the gentle and retiring daughter of a lesser noble named Arnold—in Alonzo's view too simple to wed with the heir of half a province. To these objections a subtler furtherance is lent by a more masterful character in the play—the keen-scented churchman and inquisitor, Dante Colonna, a friend alike of the weak and facile Arnold and of the hard and selfish Alonzo, in whose family Dante had experienced in his worldly days love-passages destined to terrible repression. This clue will serve to explain his sympathy and influence with *Ezzelin*'s cloistered sister, Lucia, and for a time with the heroine, Annette; but the Dominican is faithfully pictured as a true "hound of the Lord," unswerving in the uprooting of heresy and crime. The scene of the poem, with the exception of a short shift to a castle in the Tyrol, is laid not far from Venice in North Italy. Though smacking too much of melodrama, we cannot deny to its chief incidents, and much of its dialogue, a force, fitness, grace, and strength which form constituent parts of a meritorious dramatic poem for the closet.

In the first scene, Arnold, in a room of his castle, speaks the prologue, so to say, to his guest, Dante, in the presence of his daughter, Annette, plunged in fresh grief by *Ezzelin*'s capture by Turkish pirates. Dante worms himself into the confidence of father and daughter, and, though scenting a possible contact with heresy in the young hero's travels, pledges the help of Sebastian (a captain of mercenaries for the Inquisition) towards the rescue of the captive, which is achieved at no greater cost than a wound to Arnold, whose martial ardour rekindles for a brush with the pirates. The first act introduces the reader to the restored *Ezzelin*, and discloses the secrets of the confessional in the scenes between Dante and the world-loving priest, Uberto, and *Ezzelin*'s sister, Lucia, whom the iron despotism of her sire had forced into the convent, and who incidentally agitates

Dante by the mention of his quondam love (and victim), Viola, Alonzo's sister. This brings the two lovers together, without, however, encouraging exuberant hope that the course of true love is destined to run smooth. The picture of Annette's dream and *Ezzelin*'s interruption of it, in pp. 39, 40, is lively and natural.

It is in the opening scene of the second act, in the castle chapel, that Dante, without divulging names, reveals the mystery of his life, and tells how, having loved a girl he could not wed, and having only won fame in war in time to find her sold to a German Duke, he had espoused the Cross, become the ruling spirit of the Inquisition, and found his quondam Viola one of the first heretics whom his office bade him sentence to the rack and stake. Here is a snatch of the confessor's confession:—

"Yes, yes, I stood beside
The stake while she was fastened, and the wood
Heap'd up around; but, as the hooded butchers
Lighted the pile, she gazed upon my face
And knew me. O those straining eyes, they
pierced

My writhing heart, but then the smoke leap'd
up

And the dry wood 'gan crackle with the heat
Of the red, hungry flames. I raised my eyes
(I would not look, though midst the roaring
flame

I heard her call my name) to where on high
Above the smoke the image of the Christ
Upon the wall behind was hung; methought
The pale sad brow looked stern, the eyes were
bent

In pitying indignation on my face:
Then I could see no longer, and my head
Grew dizzy, and I fell; and when my senses
Return'd, I only saw a blacken'd heap
Of ashes. That was all. Amid those cinders
Lay all my dream of love; and yet I tell you
I never loved her more than when I bade
Those scorching fires consume her graceful form"
(p. 54).

When, later on, the inquisitor's myrmidons have hemmed in the ill-fated *Ezzelin* and Annette, both tainted with heresy, and both more or less privy to a murder, we learn from a passing dialogue that the "hooded butchers," spoken of in the above passage have more heart than their principals.

"2ND OFFICER. Hast ever seen a woman burned,
Sebastian?"

SEBASTIAN. Yes, scores of times; I never like to
see it.

I think there's something tender in my nature:
A woman seems to me a woman still
Though thrice a heretic. I always damp
The straw when females suffer.

2ND OFFICER. And the smoke
Soon ends their sufferings.

SEBASTIAN. Yes, oft they die
Before the flame has even scorched them.

Comrade,
Whate'er the Church ordains must needs be
right,

Nor may we question aught that she requires;
Yet still 'tis strange when the gray flame curls
up

Around some writhing girl, whose piercing
screams

Ring through the torture-chamber, to behold
On the black wall the Virgin's image placed
As if she smiled upon the dreadful work"
(act v., 163, 164).

It is fair to say that all the dialogue does not, like this, savour of the Chamber of Horrors, and that, barring Dante and Alonzo, none of the *dramatis personæ* are actively disagreeable. Count Arnold dies, ere long, of his wound in the fray with pirates, and with no better por-

tion for his daughter than the neighbouring convent or the husbandship of one Lorenzo da Fiori, an elderly next-of-kin who succeeds to the impoverished estate. Previous to this *Ezzelin* and Annette's confidences having been interrupted by Dante, who thereby satisfied his mind of their taint of heresy, the inquisitor had hastened his visit to Alonzo's castle, and an angry altercation in Dante's presence between father and son ends in the latter's escape from the castle, an unauthenticated voice from a chamber next door to Arnold's convincing the wretched Annette that her true lover has been murdered by his father's emissaries. Priestcraft no doubt was responsible for the lying tidings on faith of which, and out of dread of a worse doom, Annette closes with Lorenzo's offer of marriage. Hence in the third act the posture of affairs in Lorenzo's castle (late Arnold's) is a "cat and dog" life betwixt Lorenzo and his young wife.

Anon it leaks out that *Ezzelin* is not dead, but confined to his sire's castle in the Tyrol. And when the sudden murder of Alonzo in his Italian castle seems to open a way for Dante, who attends to shrive him, to hunt out the captive and deal with him according as he shows frowardness or obedience toward Holy Church, we find that *Ezzelin* has burst his prison bars and come post-haste to Lorenzo's castle, only to learn she is the wretched wife of an old miser, and to concert schemes, to which it seems to us Annette consents too readily, for summarily terminating a hateful union by her "base husband's" murder. This consummated, they will fly to Germany.

But the hounds of the Inquisition follow quick on their track, and run down the fugitives in the ducal castle of North Italy, both a prey to remorse, haunted by the scent of blood, and lacking spirit and vigour again to escape the clutches of Dante, who will wreak vengeance on them for heresy, even if he fail of proof as to the murder. The fevered Annette collapses first; and, when the door is forced, *Ezzelin* lies stretched on the floor bereft of reason.

After a characteristic fulmination against the "thrice-damned apostate Luther," Dante calls in *Ezzelin*'s sister, the nun Lucia, to win her dying brother to the sign of the Cross; and, after his death ambiguously encourages her to hope that, in answer to her ceaseless prayer,

"All, all may be forgiven; and thy brother
Enter at last those blissful fields of light
Where wicked foes for ever cease to trouble,
And weary ones have rest."

JAMES DAVIES.

James Smithson and his Bequest. By William J. Rhees. (Washington: Smithsonian Institution.)

THIS volume, being No. 330 of the "Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," is bound up with No. 27, which contains Smithson's "Scientific Writings," reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Royal Society, and is intended as a memorial of the man whose extraordinary bequest, some half-a-century ago, was the origin of the celebrated American institution which very properly bears his name. Of the latter portion of the volume very little

need be said. Prof. Baird asserts, in a prefatory note, that "these writings of Smithson prove conclusively his scientific character and his claim to distinction as a contributor to knowledge". But it may safely be assumed that of themselves they would do but little to perpetuate his memory; and that future generations will remember him only as the eccentric Englishman who, under a certain contingency—viz., the failure of issue, "legitimate or illegitimate," to his nephew, the illegitimate son of his own illegitimate half-brother—bequeathed his entire estate "to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Curiously enough, the contingency named arose, although probably not anticipated by Smithson himself; and in due time, after the estate had become somewhat wasted by legal and other expenses, the United States authorities found themselves in possession of the then considerable sum of upwards of half-a-million dollars, the produce of nearly 105,000 English sovereigns, which had been transmitted from England and re-coined into American money. What has been done with this money the scientific world especially, and the whole world generally, well know; and it is unnecessary here to sound the praises of an institution whose affairs have always been admirably administered, with corresponding admirable results.

That Smithson deserved some memorial like the one before us is certain, and we think that he deserved a far better one. Prof. Baird, the distinguished secretary of the Institution, states that the materials for his biography are "exceedingly scanty," that efforts have several times been made to procure facts and incidents, and that during last year "unusual efforts were put forth for this purpose," but that nothing new has been elicited, and that Mr. Rhees, the chief clerk of the Institution, having "collected all the information likely to be obtained," now "presents it, for the first time, as an authentic account of the distinguished man." Is this so? Has all the information that could be obtained been collected, and is Mr. Rhees's account authentic? His opening paragraph shall be given in full:—

"James Smithson was born in England about the year 1754, the precise date and place of his nativity being unknown. He was a natural son of Hugh Smithson, first Duke of Northumberland, his mother being a Mrs. Elizabeth Macie, of an old family in Wiltshire of the name of Hungerford. Nothing has been learned of her history."

We take issue at once with Mr. Rhees on the very first line of his first paragraph, and with Prof. Baird on his statement already quoted. Knowing that Smithson was educated at Oxford, if the matriculation register of that university had been consulted it would have been found that he matriculated, as James-Lewis Macie, from Pembroke College on May 7, 1782, at the age of seventeen, and that he was a native of London. As the age of the last birthday was always required, it follows that he was born between May 7, 1764, and May 7,

1765, and hence Mr. Rhees has made him at least ten years too old. This simple record, easy of access, and which ought not to have been overlooked, settles both the date and place of his birth, which his biographer says are unknown.

We do not dispute the statement that he was a natural son of the first Duke of Northumberland—i.e., of the last creation. Mr. Rhees appears to be painfully unconscious of the fact that there was a Duke of Northumberland as early as 1551, and that no less than six others came after him. He has, however, heard of "a previous Duke of Northumberland, who died in 1716," and, not knowing exactly what to do with him, quietly disposes of him in a line and a quarter of a foot-note. There is abundant evidence of Smithson's paternity, but how is Mr. Rhees able to declare so positively that his mother was "a Mrs. Elizabeth Macie;" and what does he mean by saying that she was "of an old family in Wiltshire of the name of Hungerford"? Does he mean that her maiden name was Hungerford, and that she was the wife of a Mr. Macie? If so, where are his proofs? It is impossible that a question which has hitherto baffled all the genealogists in England can be settled in this peremptory manner. The probability is that he has no proofs, but assumes, because Smithson at one period of his life passed under the name of Macie, that this was his mother's name. The assumption is both dangerous and unwarrantable. The only knowledge we have of her is derived from the opening clause of Smithson's will, in which he thus somewhat fulsomely parades his origin:—"I, James Smithson, son to Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth, heiress of the Hungerfords of Studley, and niece of Charles the Proud Duke of Somerset," &c. Not a word about Macie here, and the only fair inference from his language is that she was a Miss Hungerford. It is a serious question whether Smithson was telling the truth, and, indeed, whether he really knew who his mother was. His father, the newly ennobled Duke of Northumberland, had so many mistresses that it would be very difficult to determine the maternity of his numerous left-handed progeny. A half-brother of Smithson passed under the name of Dickinson, which is believed not to have been the name of his mother; and two half-sisters, by still another mother, were buried in Westminster Abbey, both under the name of Percy. That the heiress of the Hungerfords of Studley, more distinctly defined as niece of the "Proud Duke of Somerset," could, even admitting her *liaison* with the Duke of Northumberland, have dropped so completely out of the historical records of the family as to leave no traces of her existence, carefully as they have been sought, is a genealogical marvel that has occupied the serious attention of more than one English expert. To Mr. Rhees, however, the mystery presents no difficulties. He coolly transforms Miss Hungerford into Mrs. Macie, and there is an end of the matter. This is convenient, certainly; but we submit that it is not authentic history.

It is, of course, quite possible that Smith-

son's mother was a Hungerford, and technically the heiress of an obscure and impoverished branch of the family; but the only authority for the assumption so far discovered is the passage already quoted from Smithson's will, and, all things considered, we do not regard his authority as an entirely safe one to rely upon. That he was inordinately proud of his supposed origin, and even ridiculously boastful of it, is proved by a passage in the volume before us, quoted from one of his MSS. He wrote, "The best blood of England flows in my veins: on my father's side I am a Northumberland; on my mother's I am related to kings," &c. That his ideas were somewhat hazy as to his parentage is shown by his calling himself "a Northumberland," which he never was, nor by any possibility could be.

The question whether Smithson's mother was a Miss Hungerford or a Mrs. Macie may perhaps never be settled. If the former, it is easy to see why he did not at once pass under her name; and, as he had to have some surname, that of Macie was as good as any other. A singular illustration of the danger of assuming that either was the real name of his mother is found in the history of his nephew. Smithson's half-brother Dickinson, already named, left an illegitimate son who also chose for some reason to pass under the name of Hungerford. Subsequently, he changed this for that of Dickinson, and finally, his mother having married a Frenchman named de la Batut, he adopted that surname, and bore it until his death. But his mother's real name was the common English one of Coates, and this he was never known to bear at any period of his life.

We have said enough to show that Prof. Baird was in error in asserting that the resources had been exhausted when Mr. Rhees wrote his biography of Smithson, and, judging from the character of the entire work, it seems incredible that any researches at all were made in England, either by Mr. Rhees himself or by any competent investigator here. After an incubation of forty years, the Smithsonian Institution certainly ought to have produced something more worthy of the man to whom, however undesignedly on his part, it owes its existence. The work ought to have been done, and to have been well done; but it is evident that it should have been done outside the Institution, and by someone sufficiently acquainted with English history, and with at least the names of distinguished Englishmen of the last generation, to be able to avoid the laughable blunder on p. 28, where the late well-known Mr. Nassau William Senior appears as "Mr. Nassau William, Sen." In its legitimate undertakings the Smithsonian Institution is always safe and trustworthy. Let us recommend to it Lord Palmerston's favourite quotation, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.

Our Own Country. (Cassell, Petter Galpin & Co.)

A CERTAIN air of mystery hangs around the origin and meaning of this handsome work. In the first place, it has no date. Therefore we are unable to guess whether it is old or new, a reprint or an original production.

Moreover, in the course of our reading, we come across a tantalising reference to "the preceding volume," and again to some subject "already noted in an earlier volume of this work," where a foot-note refers us to vol. i., p. 118. We turn to the title-page and cover, but get no inkling that any other volumes have preceded or are to follow the present one. Only these stray allusions suggest the notion that it forms part of a series. An advertisement now to be found in the leading literary journals affords us incidentally the additional information that Messrs. Cassell have at present for sale vol. iii. of a work bearing the same title as this; but in the absence of date or number it is difficult to decide whether we have the actual vol. iii. in question now before us or otherwise. Surely this way of publishing is very unworkmanlike, and ought to be avoided by a great firm—all the more so as the book itself is not a bad one, and deserves to be put forth decently and in order. For our own part, not recollecting to have seen the previous instalments, we were inclined at first to regard an account of *Our Own Country*, which jumped about from Norwich to Aberdeen, and from Merioneth to the New Forest, as a trifle fragmentary, until we learned that such intermediate spots as London, Cambridge, and Liverpool might possibly be included in the unseen parts. Even so, it is a little puzzling to be whisked away incontinently from the upper lake at Killarney to the new schools at Oxford, and from the new schools again to the hotel at Loch Maree. The book, in fact, consists of several disconnected sketches and articles, each taking in a small district, such as the Wye, the North Devon coast, and the Severn from Worcester to Bridgenorth, and all thrown together loosely, without any attempt at geographical arrangement. A little editing would have made it much more readable and far handier for reference. But as the volume is mainly of the sort intended to do duty for literature and art upon a certain type of middle-class drawing-room tables, these matters of detail do not really greatly signify after all.

Bating such critical objections, and taking the book for what it is meant to be, it is, on the whole, a tolerably good performance. The letterpress has been well compiled, and is mostly free from the historical absurdities and incongruities so often to be found in local guide-books; though the author or authors certainly seem, as a rule, a trifle vague about English affairs before the Norman Conquest. They express mild doubts as to King Alfred's connexion with the University of Oxford, and are gently sceptical as to King Gurgunt's share in the foundation of Norwich. Loose statements often occur of such a kind as that "early in the seventh century the Gospel was preached in this part of England by St. Paulinus, and Manchester became a parish with two churches." The ideal picture of Paulinus establishing the parish of Manchester strikes us as bold and original. But a book of this sort must almost necessarily be derived from town or county annals, and one may rest satisfied if it is fairly free from glaring errors. The text is, of course, a mere vehicle for the

illustrations, which form the backbone and *raison d'être* of the whole work. These are, on the whole, satisfactory. There are many good, some indifferent, and only a few which can be called bad. The Cistercian monk on p. 38 has really no sufficient excuse to give for his existence; and the scene in the fish-market at Aberdeen on p. 48 is a gratuitous insult to a great and sensitive people; but the views on the Cornish coast, in the Highlands, and at Killarney are, in many cases, excellent and characteristic. Kynance Cove, however, is dwarfed by being sketched at too great a distance; its big rocks need to be seen from very close in order to produce their full effect, as Mr. Brett well knows. Nor is there any good reason why, when we come to Oxford, a view of Merton Tower should be confined to two of the brand-new pinnacles, seen dimly through a blank wall of trees, as though the grand old chapel were incomprehensibly ashamed of itself since its recent restoration. If we can only have eleven views of Oxford, as against fourteen of Manchester, it is right, of course, that they should include the garden front of New College and the Founder's Tower at Magdalen; but why the interior of Trinity Chapel? Harlech, our only castle with a romantic situation, gives an opportunity for two pleasing views; Tintern naturally comes in for its usual share of illustration; and many other familiar scenes are prettily and pleasantly rendered. The monstrosities which adorn the grounds of Castle Howard are also faithfully reproduced; and a sacrifice to the Philistine has been gracefully wrapped up in two views of Mosley Street and the Free Trade Hall at Manchester. Altogether, the book is fairly representative, and caters for all tastes with remarkable impartiality. It has even a portrait of the late Earl of Carlisle, and a map of the neighbourhood of Guildford. This is indeed true comprehensiveness.

GRANT ALLEN.

The Manners and Customs of the Chinese of the Straits Settlements. By J. D. Vaughan. (Singapore.)

JUST at the present time when the "Chinese Question" is agitating the politicians of Victoria, the "roughs" of San Francisco, and the labouring population of Western Canada, the appearance of this volume is most opportune. For thirty years Mr. Vaughan has been a resident at Singapore, where, together with the neighbouring settlements, the Chinese form nearly three-fourths of a total population of 370,000. And what is the result of his experience with regard to the conduct of the Chinese as opposed to the evils anticipated in Australia and North America from their oriental morality and habits? He says:—

"But when we turn to the Chinese, what a striking contrast (to the Malays and Klungs) is presented; for the most part they are permanent residents, and identify themselves with the interests of the colony. They are the most active, industrious, and persevering of all. They equal or surpass the Europeans in developing the resources of the colony in particular and the Indian Archipelago in general."

And in another place he writes:—

"The Chinese are sober, industrious, domesticated, methodical, ingenious, honest and perse-

vering in business, respectful to their seniors and dutiful to their parents, polite in their intercourse with each other, law-loving, and easily governed with firmness."

It is because they possess all these good qualities—in other words, because of their morality and not of their immorality—that their opponents in Australia and America condemn them. Sordid self-interest whets the edge of these men's scruples; and the sooner this is publicly recognised the better it will be for the colonies, and even for the white men themselves, who are at present too idle and improvident to compete in a fair field with the Celestials.

The emigration of the Chinese to the Straits is conducted under precisely the same conditions as to the other colonies. Very few of their countrywomen accompany them, and the comparative shortness of the voyage to China would naturally encourage rather than otherwise the desire to return to their native land as soon as they had amassed a sufficiency; and yet Mr. Vaughan tells us that for the most part they are residents, and that there is a large population of half-castes and Straits-born Chinamen, known as Babas, growing up in the colony. These men, though they are rapidly giving up the study of the Chinese language, and boast themselves to be British subjects, yet cling with all the persistency of their race to the queue and clothes of their fathers. In this respect they are more Chinese than their China-born compatriots, who, however, with characteristic pride, disdain to exchange any of their more cherished habits for those of the people by whom they are surrounded.

On this account Mr. Vaughan has nothing new to tell us of their manners and customs; and the only variation observable in their mode of life is the greater prominence which is given to clubs and societies in response to the greater necessity for such institutions in a foreign land. The primary object of these gatherings is to give help and protection to the natives of the districts represented by them; and in the same way in all the large cities in China clubs are established for the special benefit of visitors from other provinces, who meet to talk over the gossip of their native districts, and to devise help for those of their number who may be in distress. But it is obvious that clannish societies, which are purely social and charitable in time of peace, may readily become dangerous hot-beds of strife when war and danger threaten. They tend also to keep alive the keen rivalry which exists between the natives of the different provinces of Southern China; and at Singapore, on several occasions, they have served as "places of arms," from which the members have gone out in marching order to attack the forces of opposition clubs. Such institutions, however good they may be in principle, are always liable to abuse, and from the social clubs of China have grown up the secret societies which have not unfrequently threatened the peace of the empire.

Mr. Vaughan gives some interesting details of the ceremonies accompanying the admission of members into some of the more exclusive clubs, together with the principal rules governing the conduct of the members. In some of these last it is plain that the desire to protect

the members has over-ridden the interests of morality. "If a guilty brother is caught by the police you must assist in getting him off," says one of the rules; and then follow the signs by which members may recognise one another in the street. Thus, if a man of a certain club gets into a street-row, he has but to turn up his right sleeve or the right leg of his trousers to enlist the immediate help of all members of his society who may be within sight, quite irrespective of the justice or injustice of his cause. Speaking generally, however, the rules are framed in the interest of law and order, and lay a greater claim on the charity than on the right arms of the members.

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS.

JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE.

The Life of John Critchley Prince. By R. A. Douglas Lithgow, LL.D.

The Poetical Works of John Critchley Prince. Edited by R. A. Douglas Lithgow. In 2 vols. (Manchester: A. Heywood & Son.)

THE fame of John Critchley Prince has always been distinctly provincial, though some of his verses have enjoyed a fragmentary popularity from their frequent quotation in newspapers and periodicals all over the English-speaking world. Thirteen years after his death the publication of a definitive edition of his poems brings his claims to remembrance formally before the literary public. The editor, Dr. Lithgow, has done his work well. He has used diligence in collecting; and, if there is little that has hitherto been unpublished, the reason is that Prince utilised as far as possible every scrap of his own composition. The difficult task of writing the biography of Prince has also been successfully achieved. The poet was a thorough Bohemian of the shabbiest type. That vague and shadowy land is not always a gay country, as Henri Mürger has already told us; and if any further proofs were needed of the statement, Dr. Lithgow has furnished them in abundance. It is, however, only fair to say that Prince had far more excuse for his sad misuse of talent than the Schaubnards, who were his contemporaries in the capital of France.

John Critchley Prince was born at Wigan in 1808, in the midst of the deepest poverty. His father's calling was that of a reed-maker—a trade which had the double disadvantage of being extremely precarious and very badly paid. The elder Prince was a drunken brute, who thrashed his boy for reading, and brought him up to his own uncertain occupation. The paternal admonitions did not prevent young Prince from being an ardent reader of such scanty literature as fell into his way. Of the course of his intellectual progress there are singularly few memoranda; but we know that he nourished his own poetic fancy by the food he found in Byron, Keats, Southey, and Wordsworth, and traces of their influence are not infrequent in his works. These studies doubtless improved the native gift of melody which is the most striking characteristic of his compositions. Although he certainly wrote bad verses at times, his manner is generally

captivating, even when the matter is but of small account. Before he was nineteen he had married, and had the usual struggles of a poor and improvident artisan with a young wife and children. A somewhat unusual incident in such a life was a visit to France in 1830 in a fruitless search for employment. He may thus have gained a knowledge of French, to which his biographer, on very slight evidence, we think, adds some acquaintance with German. Although he began to write verses in 1827, he did not publish a volume until 1841, when *Hours with the Muses* appeared. This brought him a troop of friends, and some of these were not over-judicious. Their admiration of the poet often took a fluid form; and the intemperance which blighted nearly all his after-life, though it did not originate in, was certainly strengthened by, their well-meant attentions. The remainder of his career is not a pleasant one to tell in detail. Sometimes he worked at his old trade, and frequently he "tramped" about the country in search of employment, but his chief dependence appears to have been the sale of the five successive volumes which issued from his pen. To this must be added, especially in the latter period of his life, when a deepening gloom of poverty and disease overshadowed him, a dependence upon the produce of begging letters, which he addressed with great pertinacity to all whom he thought likely to befriend him. An attempt was made to obtain for him a pension, but this was refused, although he received a grant from the royal bounty. Occasional windfalls appear to have had no other effect than Bohemian revelry; and, when Prince died in 1866, the poverty in which he lived was only saved from being abject by the exertions of his second wife, who laboured for the comfort of the poor broken-down paralytic with heroic devotion and assiduity.

Turning from the record of so unsatisfactory a life to its literary results, we must frankly admit that Prince's reputation is not one that is likely to widen or endure. He came at a time when a warm welcome was certain. The English cotton kingdom was in almost the first flush of a new-born literary enthusiasm. The factory bard was as phenomenal to the merchants and manufacturers in the streets of Wigan and Manchester as the ploughman poet had been amid the fields of Ayr to the farmers and squires who were his contemporaries. We do not suggest any further parallel, for Burns and Prince were essentially different.

"No tribute needs the granite-well,
No food the planet-flame."

That which Burns uttered in song came from the depth of his own consciousness, while Prince often merely embodied that which was floating in the air, or which he had assimilated from those greater masters in whose writings he found the solace of a life too often wanting in the first elements of self-respect and content. His remarkable gift of versification became in itself a danger. In pieces such as the "Artisan's Song," "A Book for Home Fireside," and others, he has done little more than crystallise the commonplaces of his day; but the fact that the verses did give expression to the common thought was an occasion of

momentary, however little it may contribute to permanent, success. In his temperance poems he deals with the fruit of bitter personal experience, and these lyrics are among the finest that have yet been written on the topic. From the "Songs of the People" we quote a verse:—

"The artisan, wending full early to toil,
Sings a snatch of old song by the way;
The ploughman, who sturdily furrows the soil,
Cheers the morn with the words of his lay;
The man at the stithy, the maid at the wheel,
The mother with babe on her knee,
Chant simple old rhymes which they tenderly
feel;
Oh! the songs of the people for me."

In nearly all his poetry there is a distinct literary flavour, which is all the more remarkable in a writer whose surroundings were never favourable to study. This is very conspicuous in the fine sonnet in which he describes in homed words, recalling the greater singer, the delight he felt on first reading Keats. Among many other notable poems, we may name "Weeds and Flowers," "One Angel More," and "The Golden Land of Poesy." The last-named, if we may read it as Prince's opinion upon his own powers, shows far more accurate judgment than that of his more enthusiastic admirers. He describes his voyage in "the bark Hope, all gaily dight," to the enchanted land, and comes in sight of its far-off loveliness, while

"Odours of spices and of flowers
Came on the breezes flowing free,"

but he cannot guide his vessel into the sheltering bay.

"Thus baffled by the poet-god,
I only brought—alas for me!—
Some waifs and strays from that bright sod
Which I have seen but have not trod,
The golden land of Poesy."

This, we think, will be the verdict of impartial critics on Prince's claims as a poet. The current aspirations after "progress," temperance, and peace which surrounded his youth and manhood he imbibed and gave forth again, expressing in musical language the dumb thoughts which, in a vague form, existed in many minds. Hence his poems became at once a platform, if not a pulpit, power. There is neither intense passion nor dramatic force in his works; but there is a deeply reverential spirit, a genuine love of Nature, and especially of the mighty hills amid whose fastnesses he might feel secure from the sin and turmoil of city life, a tender pity for the sorrows of daily existence, an appreciation of the domestic virtues strikingly in contrast with some portions of his own career, and a sincere sympathy with efforts made for the amelioration of the working class to which he himself belonged. These qualities have ensured John Critchley Prince a position among the minor poets of the present century. If he should fail to maintain it in the future it will certainly not be the fault either of his editor or the publisher, who have each done all that can be done to ensure and to extend that reputation.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. Vol. L. 1880. Edited by the Assistant Secretary. (John Murray.) From a brief announcement prefixed to this volume, which has appeared somewhat earlier than in recent years, we learn that it will be the last of the series. In future the *Monthly Record of Geography* will be the society's principal publication; and, indeed, much as we may regret the decision the council have come to on the subject, it was hardly to be expected that any society could long issue two such publications concurrently. The *Journal* consists, therefore, of a complete and unbroken series of fifty volumes from 1831 to 1880; and when a general index has been compiled for the last ten volumes, similar to that to the fourth ten recently noticed in our columns, all the varied stores of information in the series will be readily accessible to the student. Occasions, however, will necessarily arise when elaborate and valuable papers will prove too long for the monthly periodical, and it has been determined that they shall be issued separately as supplements to it. The volume now before us opens most fittingly with a long memoir on the fifty years' work of the society, by Mr. Clements R. Markham, who for nearly twenty years has been one of its honorary secretaries. In his four introductory chapters he gives a concise sketch of the mode in which the society's work was done previous to its foundation. The fifth contains a history of the original formation of the Geographical Society; while the sixth and seventh chapters are devoted to notices of its officers and leading members, and the next two review the career of the society with reference to the expeditions which it has helped or actively promoted. The history of its publications, of its library and map-room, &c., is next dealt with; and the eleventh chapter reviews the material progress of the society. In his last chapter Mr. Markham furnishes a comparative view of geographical knowledge in 1830 and 1881, and a sketch of the work that still remains to be done. The numerous appendices are of considerable interest; and those which give lists of the papers and maps in the society's publications, and of the names of their authors, will be found invaluable by students and cartographers. The first paper, properly so called, in the volume is one on two maps of the Andaman Islands, by Mr. E. H. Man, assistant superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lieut. E. C. Temple, B.S.C. Mr. F. Hirth, a German in the Chinese Customs service, follows with some remarks on the history and origin of the word *typhoon*. The aim of Mr. Hirth's paper is to explode the old derivations from the Greek and from the Chinese characters, signifying "great wind," and to substitute for them another, which in English would mean "wind of Formosa." But Mr. Hirth's arguments are not convincing, and he does not sufficiently take into account the fact that the dreaded wind is not peculiar to the immediate neighbourhood of that island. Mr. Joseph Thomson supplies some seven pages of altitudes measured by him in East Central Africa, and since computed for the society by Lieut. S. S. Sugden, R.N. These are illustrated by sections of the country traversed between Dar-es-Salaam and the head of Nyassa, and thence to Lake Tanganyika. The concluding paper in the volume, by another Chinese Customs official, Mr. E. Fitzgerald Creagh, gives an account of a journey overland from Amoy to Hankow by a route not hitherto traversed by Europeans, which is laid down on the accompanying map.

Flags: Some Account of their History and Uses. By A. Macgeorge. (Blackie.) Mr. Macgeorge has produced a very pretty book for the drawing-room table, and he has told well

some amusing stories; but the book is not scholar-like. The history of flags and ensigns, if treated fully, might be made very instructive. Mr. Macgeorge, however, has been content to trust almost solely to second-hand authorities, and to these he seldom gives references which can be verified. We have detected few absolute errors in his work, but the following passage certainly contains one:—"Banners were also for a long time used at funerals. It was not till about the period of the Revolution that the practice fell into comparative desuetude." If Mr. Macgeorge will make enquiries, we think he will find that banners were constantly used at the funerals of peers and commoners of high social position down to the very end of the last century. We know of one yet in existence which was used at the funeral of a Yorkshire baronet in 1785. And we do not doubt that we have among our older readers many persons who have been present at funerals where this heraldic display has not been omitted. When the gentry of England took up arms in the middle of the seventeenth century, each leader had a banner with his own device on it; some were modifications of armorial bearings, others fancy pictures. An account of many of these may be seen in the Appendix to Thomas Blount's translation of Henry Estienne's *Art of Making Devices*, a little quarto volume published in 1650. Others are noticed in Prestwich's *Respublica*, and there are several MS. collections in the British Museum and elsewhere. As this was almost the last time in which personal flags were used in our island for national purposes, it would have been well that Mr. Macgeorge should have told us something about them. The national flags of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate are also worthy of attention.

Old Cardross. By David Murray. (Glasgow: Maclehose.) It is not a little surprising to learn, from the evidence collected by Mr. Murray in this little book, how slowly the arts of civilisation reached a part of Scotland so near the centre of commerce and government as Cardross. The co-operative system of agriculture, which Mr. Seeborn has been studying in England, prevailed also in the North, and the land was held "in runrig or stuckrunways"—that is, each tenant held a ridge of about forty feet in width, and half of it baulk. The soil in this district was no doubt poor, but the superstition that it was fighting against God to eradicate weeds prevented it being otherwise, while the prejudice against beginning to plough before March 10 necessitated a late and disadvantageous harvest. Another curious prejudice was that against the "artificially created wind," or "Devil's wind," as one clergyman called it, produced by farmers. In fact, the Communion is said to have been refused to those who were not content to winnow their corn in the traditional way. The butter, too, was never fit to eat because it was unlucky to wash the churn and the milk dishes. The dates of the several improvements are worth noting. Turnpike roads and draining were commenced in 1760, and in 1763 the first wheel cart was used. Potatoes were not introduced until 1733, and turnips and the better kinds of oats not till nearly the end of the century. Porridge and crowdie, kale or barley broth, and bannocks of pease and bean meal formed nearly the sole food of the farming population. The beer was thick and small, and made from oats; while as to meat, it can rarely have been eaten except when salted. In 1714 only three cows were killed for winter beef in the parish of Campsie; but the improvements in crops in that century soon made itself felt in the quality of the stock, for sixty years later every farmer had his stock of salt beef or mutton. This rapid progress was no doubt due to the increased communication between the two kingdoms, but now the tide has turned, and some think that

English farmers might do well to learn a lesson from their Northern neighbours.

Stonehenge: Plans, Descriptions, and Theories. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. (Stanford.) The chief feature of this work is two carefully drawn plans of the positions of the stones, earth-circles, and mounds at Stonehenge. It is unfortunate, however, that the figures printed on the stones as a means of reference are so indistinct as to be in many cases quite illegible. The larger plan, on a scale of 1:200, is accompanied by careful and detailed measurements which show, the author thinks, that the outer sarsen stones, the outer blue-stones, and the inner blue-stones are arranged on three circles which are nearly concentric. No suggestion is made as to the scheme on which the sarsen trilithons are arranged. Dr. Nicholson suggested, in the *Antiquary* of October last, that these trilithons were arranged in the form of a horseshoe; and from the plan in this work this seems quite possible. Moreover, where the stones of the other rings differ at all from the circle they seem to give some support to this theory. This is especially noticeable in the case of the stones numbered 61 and 72 in the inner blue-stone ring. In the outer sarsen ring the stones 11, 21, 19 also slightly suggest the horse-shoe shape. But here, if the horseshoe shape were correct, the opening or heel of the shoe would point to the west, while the others would have their opening towards the avenue. And this seems hardly possible. Mr. Petrie points out the method by which the stones were worked, and adds a careful examination and summary of the various theories as to the use and age of the rings. He states that at Stonehenge, as well as at other places, the number of stones in a ring is often a multiple of ten, and he adds detailed results of observations on the position of the Friar's Heel as regards the rising of the sun at midsummer. He suggests the following order of construction:—(1) The earth's circle; (2) the avenue; (3) sarsen stones; (4) the altar stone and neighbouring barrows; (5) the inner blue-stone ring in memory of the Britons slain at Amesbury; (6) the outlying blue-stones in memory of Aurelius Ambrosius and other chiefs.

Chili. By R. Nelson Boyd. (Allen.) This is a record of a somewhat flying visit to Chili, with a chapter on the recent war with Peru and Bolivia. The Preface informs us that it was not originally intended for publication, but has been printed at the instigation of friends who considered that some account, however imperfect, of Chili under present circumstances might be of general interest. We think that, on the whole, Mr. Boyd's friends were right; for, imperfect as the book undoubtedly is, Mr. Boyd has some things to say about the Araucanians and the coal mines which are interesting, and his sketch of the war down to the bombardment of Callao is short and correct. We wish he had started with the intention of publishing his notes, as we should then have probably got a more valuable contribution to our knowledge of the country.

Outlines of Farm Management and the Organisation of Farm Labour. By Robert Scott Burn. (Crosby Lockwood.) The sorriest farmer needs some amount of book knowledge, though he devoutly believes that a great book is a great evil. It is to attract such as him, therefore, that Mr. Scott Burn's compendious "Outlines" have been compiled out of a long experience. We here have discussed, in language excellently adapted to its purpose—(1) the field work of the farm, whether ordinary or extraordinary in routine, including the care and application of the steam-engine; (2) the essential and engrossing subject of the farm—live-stock, as regards which so much depends on the labourer's kindly treatment; (3) the economy of the farmhouse

and cottage; while the last chapter of the third division suggests a tie, of all others, the most apt to bind a labourer, worth his salt, to the same master—i.e., the garden patch let to him with his cottage, inducing habits of industry and thrift. Mr. Scott Burn does not scorn giving counsel to occupy the odd corners and waste places of the cottage garden with such an easy-grown crop as the Jerusalem artichoke; while a little extra attention will grow to advantage vegetable marrows on ground economised betwixt rows of potatoes. Where a cottage labourer has taken kindly to his garden, you shall see his bed of parsnips for family use, as well as for the pigs—the cottager's bank, as they have been called; his "yarb" bed, for which the cottager's garden is proverbial; and the flowers and fruit which, in due season, fail not to find a standing in the market. Thrice happy those who possess the treasure of one or two good fruit apples. And then the value of the compost heap to the cottager, the experience which the garden teaches the young folk in developing into handy, helpful young labourers! We wish we had time to review the array of domestic animals which are a congenial care to the industrious cottager. Bees, poultry, rabbits we have often before heard a good word for, but never, till now, so much for the goat—an animal which the advocacy of this book may reinstate in our villages and hamlets. In the earlier part of the work we find some very sound remarks by Mr. Frederick Clifford on the maintenance of inferior and, to some extent, superannuated labour. In truth, we can recommend these sensible and practical hints to the attention of landlords and tenants in entering upon the new course which is likely to be inaugurated with new lettings, *melioribus opto auspiciis*.

NOTES AND NEWS.

AMONG all those who recently received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the Oxford Commemoration, the name of Col. Chester appeals most to students. He was rightly styled by Prof. Bryce "the first of our living genealogists." But as the University of Oxford is under a special obligation to him for the labour he has expended upon its early matriculation lists, so ought the ACADEMY to take this opportunity of acknowledging the readiness and generosity with which he has always placed his stores of learning at the service of its readers.

We understand that Mrs. Augusta Webster has in the press a new volume of poems, under the title of *A Book of Rhyme*, which will be published immediately by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

A HISTORY of Lambeth Palace is being prepared by the Rev. J. Cave-Browne. Besides containing personal sketches of the archbishops, the work will also include brief accounts of other palaces and manor-houses belonging to the see. The Archbishop of Canterbury will supply an Introduction.

MR. BUNYIU NANJIO, priest of the Monastery of Eastern Hongwanji, Japan, has prepared a catalogue of Japanese and Chinese books and MSS. recently added to the Bodleian Library, which will be published immediately by the Clarendon Press. These include—(1) a collection made by Mr. A. Wylie in Japan, and bought by the Curators of the Bodleian Library in the present year, containing thirty-seven works in all; (2) five Chinese and two Japanese law books, presented to Mr. S. Amos by the Japanese Government; and (3) a collection of Japanese books and MSS., &c., presented to the Bodleian Library by Prof. Max Müller.

AMONG the forthcoming additions to Messrs. Rivington's valuable series of educational books

are a new and revised edition of *Arnold's Practical Introduction to Latin Prose Composition*, by the Rev. George G. Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford; a new and revised edition of *Arnold's Practical Introduction to Greek Prose Composition*, by Evelyn Abbott, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford; *A Latin-English Dictionary for Junior Forms of Schools*, by C. G. Gepp, late Head-master of King Edward VI. School, Stratford-upon-Avon; *A Short History of England for Schools*, with Maps and Illustrations, by F. York-Powell, Lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford; *A Practical English Grammar*, for the Higher Forms of Schools and for Students preparing for Examinations, by W. Tidmarsh, Head-master of Putney School; and, in the series of "Historical Biographies" edited by the Rev. M. Creighton, *Oliver Cromwell*, by F. W. Cornish.

THE ancient episcopal city of Dunblane is to have a new popular History, incorporating John Monteath's *Dunblane Traditions* of 1835. John Miller, of Glasgow, is the publisher, and promises to give portraits of Archbishop Leighton and other Dunblane worthies, maps of the district, and of the churchyard, with numbered graves, &c.

REGARDING the Calderon prize lately offered by the Royal Spanish Academy, it will be remembered that the jurors (the Archbishop of Dublin, his Excellency the American Minister, and the Right Honourable Lord Houghton) were of opinion that none of the competitive poems had duly adhered to the special terms proposed, and therefore they did not feel justified in awarding the prize to anybody. They nevertheless recognised high-class poetry in some of the compositions. We are informed that one of the competitors (Mr. R. H. Horne), not considering himself very handsomely treated, forwarded his poem on "Calderon," through his Excellency the Spanish Minister in London, to the Royal Spanish Academy in Madrid. A letter in reply was sent, in which the Royal Spanish Academy express their "desire to testify their appreciation of the poem in honour of Calderon by Mr. Richard Hengist Horne;" and they forward to him, through his Excellency the Marquis di Casa Saiglesia, their great medal, which has recently been struck, bearing an admirable *bas-relief* of "Calderon" on one side, and the arms of the Royal Spanish Academy on the other.

THE idea of acting a Greek play in the original language has passed from colleges to schools. We hear that the boys of the Edinburgh Academy propose to act the *Antigone* of Sophocles, with Mendelssohn's music, at their exhibition day towards the end of July.

WE are glad to hear that several subscriptions, including a liberal one from Mr. Gladstone, have been received towards the proposed memorial to Bishop Berkeley in Cloyns Cathedral, to which we have already called attention.

AT the annual general meeting of the Society of Arts, held on June 29, medals were awarded to the eight following gentlemen for papers read during the past season:—Prof. A. Graham Bell, Mr. E. P. Edwards (of the Trinity House), Mr. Alexander Siemens, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, Prof. Perry, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. J. M. Maclean.

THE *Times* states that in a collection of autograph letters sold by Messrs. Sotheby last week were several of interest. A long one of Queen Anne, in which she says, in alluding to party measures, "All I desire is my liberty in encouraging and employing all those yet concur faithfully in my service, whether they are call'd Whigs or Tories," sold for £16. One from Edmund Burke, in which he says he never

wishes to see a brick of London again except on urgent duty, and that he does not much "like it, with its Indian corruptions and its Jacobin peace," £4. Those of Robert Burns brought some of the highest prices. In one, dated April 4, 1789, referring to the King's restoration, he says, "G— forgive me for speaking evil of dignities! But I must say I look on the whole business as a solemn farce of pageant mummery"—£31. The MS. of "The Rights of Woman" sold for £15 15s., and of the "Brigs of Ayr," for £25 10s. Letter of Thomas Campbell, dated Sydenham Common, 1805, with part of MS. of "Lord Ullin's Daughter," ending with "But no choice is left. I must either publish or go to the Devil"—£13 15s. Letter of Card. Henry Stuart, May 1787, Rome, in which, speaking of his brother's visit to the Pope, he says of him, "Could he but get the better of the nasty bottle, which every now and then comes on by spurts, I could hope a great deal; but I see to get the better of that nasty habit there must be the hand of God"—£6 6s. A Confession of Faith signed by Montrose and other Scotch peers, written on vellum, sold for £56.

THE forthcoming number of the *British Quarterly Review* will contain an interesting article of fifty-six pages, entitled "Carlyle and Mrs. Carlyle: a Ten Years' Reminiscence." It is written by Mr. Henry Larkin, the author of *Extra Physics* and *The Mystery of Creation*. Mr. Larkin was for some years closely connected with Mr. Carlyle in his literary work; and upwards of fifty original letters from Mr. Carlyle and Mrs. Carlyle to the writer are included in the article. Dr. E. A. Freeman will also contribute to this Quarterly an historical-archaeological article, "Augustodunum, the modern Autun."

A NEW poem, on Saint Christopher, by the author of *The Epic of Hades*, is published in the July number of *Fraser's Magazine*.

THE next meeting of the Wordsworth Society is to be held at Grasmere, in the Rothay Hotel, on Wednesday, July 20, at two in the afternoon.

AN edition of Mr. Palgrave's *Golden Treasury* has recently been published in Bombay, with copious additional notes by Mr. Peterson, of the educational departments, for use as a textbook in Indian schools.

THE endowment of research at Owens College, Manchester, to which we have already referred, has now taken definite shape. The council propose to appoint to five fellowships in science or literature, each of the value of £100, tenable for one year, but renewable for two years further. The appointment, we are specially glad to notice, will be made not on the results of examination, but after consideration of documentary and other evidence. Every holder of a fellowship will be expected to devote his time to the prosecution of some special study approved by the council. This is, we believe, the first attempt in this country to carry out systematically the plan of awarding fellowships which has been so successfully inaugurated by the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at eight p.m., at the Society of Arts', John Street, Adelphi, to consider the plans of the Guild for Promoting the Higher Education of Working People by means of lectures and classes, in the organisation of which the trade societies will be invited to co-operate. The Earl of Rosebery will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by Arthur Cohen, Esq., M.P., Ashton Dilke, Esq., M.P., H. Broadhurst, Esq., M.P., Messrs. Hodgson Pratt, John Burnett, and others.

WE are informed that a seventieth edition of Mr. Richard Gooch's *Tales of the Sea*, dedicated

to the late Charles Dickens, by his express permission, will be published shortly.

A NEW story, entitled "A Noble Name," completed shortly before her death by Mrs. Buxton, in conjunction with Mr. W. W. Fenn, is commenced in the July part of *Golden Hours*.

THE sum of £780 has now been raised towards a memorial for the Scotch poet Tannahill; and it is proposed to erect forthwith a statue of him in his native town of Paisley.

MR. W. MATTIEU WILLIAMS, F.R.A.S., F.C.S., author of *The Fuel of the Sun, Through Norway with a Knapsack, &c.*, has been appointed to the management of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and commences his duties forthwith.

THE Manchester Statistical Society have adopted a rule which allows the election of women as members.

THE approaching four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ulrich Zwingli, the Zürich reformer, January 1, 1884, is already fixed for a festival throughout Protestant Switzerland. Subscriptions are being collected for a Zwingli-denkmal, to be placed in the open square before the Great Minster in Zürich. The sums voluntarily sent in to the committee, within a short period, amount to 55,000 frs., and very much more will doubtless be added during the next two years.

DR. W. DEECKE and Dr. C. Pauli, will, we are informed, shortly issue the first number of an important work on Etruscan explorations and studies.

It is said that a copy of Copernicus' early treatise, *De hypothesibus Motuum Coelestium*, in a more perfect condition than any copy hitherto known, has been discovered in the library of the Stockholm Observatory, stitched into a copy of the better-known treatise by Copernicus, *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium (Libri VI.)*, which formerly belonged to the Dantziger astronomer, Hevelius.

It is stated that the memoirs of Barras, which were the property of the late M. Hortensius de Saint-Albin, and which passed from his hands into the possession of his sister, M^{me}. Jubinal, will shortly be published in eight volumes. They may be expected to throw considerable light on the history of the Terror and the Directory.

PROF. CARLO CANTARELLI, of Parma, is at work upon, and will shortly publish, a modern Italian version of the thirteenth-century Chronicle of Fra Salimbene, a document of great interest and importance to students of mediæval French and Italian history. The original text, which is in the Parmese dialect, was published not long since by the Deputazione della Storia Patria. But it is said that this version is lacking in several important passages that are to be found in the original MS., which has hitherto been jealously guarded in the Vatican Library. According to the *Rassegna Settimanale*, this restriction has at length been removed, and the text, in its original integrity, will be shortly published in France.

M. ERNEST DAUDET, the author of *La Terreur Blanche*, has published a volume of researches on a neglected phase of the French Revolution—the Royalist conspiracies and risings in the South of France—under the title of *Histoire des Conspirations royalistes du Midi sous la Révolution—1790-1793* (Paris: Hachette). Doubtless, the efforts of the reactionary party in the Southern provinces of France were comparatively feeble and ill directed, and have thus been thrown into the shade by the formidable movement of La Vendée; but they constituted, nevertheless, a real danger to the Republic, and great credit is due to M. Daudet for the pains-

taking manner in which he has ransacked provincial archives and other contemporary documents in order to bring them into the light.

THE well-known German publishing house of Perthes is issuing an historical work by Prof. Grünhagen, of Breslau, upon the first Silesian War of Frederic the Great, *Geschichte des ersten schlesischen Krieges*. The first volume, which has just appeared, ends with the Treaty of Klein-Schnellendorf.

THE third annual gathering of the Allgemeiner deutscher Schriftstellerverband, or Union of German Men of Letters, will be held this year at Vienna, September 16-18.

THE prix Stanislas Julien has been awarded by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres to M. Emile Rocher for his work entitled *La Province chinoise du Yun-nan*, which was reviewed in the ACADEMY of March 26.

THE *Revue Critique* contains a long and appreciative review by M. A. Barth of two collections of essays on Oriental subjects by retired members of the Bengal Civil Service—Mr. B. H. Hodgson's *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects*, and Mr. R. N. Cust's *Linguistic and Oriental Essays*, both published by Messrs. Trübner.

BARBERA, of Florence, has just published the *Annuario della Letteratura italiana nel 1880*, edited by Prof. Angelo de Gubernatis.

A FOUR-VOLUME edition of Rousseau's *Confessions*, preceded by an essay from the pen of Prof. Marc-Monnier, and illustrated by etchings by Hédouin, has been published by the Librairie des Bibliophiles.

THE first number of a Dutch monthly journal devoted to the interests of literature was published in May, under the title of *Astrea, Letterkundig Tijdschrift voor Noord en Zuid*. The critical contributions are said to be inferior to the original essays and verse.

SIX poems were written in Denmark on the occasion of the Calderon Prize Centenary competition, but none was judged worthy of a prize.

EATERS of almonds and raisins who may have wondered whether the Jordan almonds they were munching came from the Holy Land will be interested in the following bit from Mr. H. B. Wheatley's Preface to Mr. Herrtage's edition of the *Catholicon* for the Early-English Text Society:—

"When Mr. Alderman Hanson, F.S.A., was investigating the history of various fruits, he was somewhat puzzled by the term 'Jordan almonds' applied to the best kind of sweet almonds, and he set to work to look up the authorities. He found a definite statement in Phillips' *New World of Words* (sixth edition by Kersley, 1706), to the effect that 'the tree grows chiefly in the Eastern countries, especially in the Holy Land near the river Jordan, whence the best of this fruit are called "Jordan almonds." The same statement is made in Bailey's Dictionary in 1757 (the botanical portion of which was edited by no less a person than Philip Miller), and in many other books. In J. Smith's *Bible Plants* (1877) we read, 'the best so-called Jordan almonds come from Malaga, and none now come from the country of the Jordan.' The author might very well have added that they never did come from that place. The merchants of Malaga, who export the almonds, are equally at sea as to the derivation. One of them told Mr. Hanson that the general opinion was that a certain Frenchman, called Jourdain, early in this century introduced an improved method of cultivation. This suggestion was easily negatived by reference to the fact that Jordan almonds were mentioned in printed books at least as far back as 1607. At last Mr. Hanson found his clue in the *Promptorium*, where we read, 'lardyne almande, amigdalum jardimum.' The difficulty was overcome, and the Jordan almond stood revealed as nothing more than a garden or cultivated kind of almond."

A TRANSLATION.

HORACE, BOOK I., ODE IV.

Solvitur acris Hyemps grata vice Veris et Favoni.
HARSH Winter thaws with pleasant change of Spring
and Zephyr,
The long-dried keels are dragged adown the shore;
In fire and stall no more delight the hind and heifer,
No longer with the frost the fields are hoar.
Now Venus 'neath the Moon, her choral dances showing,
The comely Graces, and the Nymphs in choir,
Trip lightly o'er the earth, while Vulcan, grimly glowing,
Works with the mighty Cyclops at his fire.
Now we may round our brow with myrtle wreath adorn us,
Or any floweret which the thawed earth yields;
Now we may sacrifice, in darkling groves, to Faunus
The kid or lamb demanded from our fields.

Pale Death, with even tramp advancing, smites,
and crieth
At pauper cottage and at palace tower.
Fortunate Sextius! life's short span all lengthened
hope denieth.
Night and the fabled Manes on thee lower,
And Pluto's narrow home: in which, when once
you enter,
No more for lordship of the Feast you'll throw,
Nor gaze on Lycidas, on whom youths' eyes all
centre,
And for whom maidens soon will learn to glow.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

OBITUARY.

J. F. M'LENNAN.

JOHN FERGUSON M'LENNAN died at his home on Hayes Common on June 16. For years past, broken down in health, he had disappeared from among the circle of friends who enjoyed his brilliant and genial talk, yet he still looked forward to publishing his completed views on early society, the chief scientific labour of his life. So lately as March last he sent word to the writer of these lines that, after being engaged in a grim fight for life for upwards of two years, prostrate with daily malarious fever, he was mending a little, and not without hope of re-entering the field of work. But this was not to be; and till his last researches are edited, as no doubt will soon be done by kindly and competent hands, it cannot be settled whether his already high place among modern thinkers may not be put somewhat higher still. It is on his anthropological work of this kind that his reputation mainly rests. Those who knew him as a Scotch student at Trinity College, Cambridge, about thirty years ago, talk even now of the great things he was expected to do. Nor was the expectation unfounded, for he was a man of genius, and genius is apt to find its way out into the world, though often in unexpected places. But he was too erratic to run along the academical groove far enough to reach its greater honours. When he went to the Scotch Bar, instead of profitably playing the legal game according to the accepted rules, he had opinions of his own as to what an advocate may and may not do. He took to being secretary of the Scottish Society for promoting the Amendment of the Law; and in 1865 he published a law-book which had the natural and immediate effect of losing him half his briefs.

This was *Primitive Marriage*, the work by which he made his mark in the scientific study of man. It arose out of his writing an encyclopaedia-article on law, when he was struck by the Roman marriage ceremonies, where money was handed over for a fictitious sale of the wife, or where the husband, with his friends, pretended to carry her off by violence. In such legal symbols, which hundreds of jurists had looked at without seeing into them, he plainly discerned relics of earlier states of society. Thereupon,

setting himself at once to study the barbaric life in which such customs are practical realities, he found himself transported back into an ancient stage of culture where society was more or less like that of the modern American Indians, with descent reckoned, not on the father's, but the mother's side, and the rule prevailing (which M'Lennan called exogamy, or marrying-out) that forbids marriage between those who bore the same totem or clan-name, such as Wolf or Bear. His theories as to this and still ruder forms of social life, guided as his researches were by a keen legal sense, had an extraordinary effect in starting a line of study which is opening out from year to year.

His original volume is scarce, but it was reprinted not long since under the title of *Studies in Ancient History*, with several later papers extending the view originally expressed. Among these is his slashing review of Dr. L. H. Morgan, the American writer who, by living among the Iroquois and studying "totems" in their own land, had come upon much the same ground of prehistoric society which the Scotch lawyer had reached by so different a track. Their results had more in common than perhaps either of them saw; but one is not surprised at M'Lennan's attack on what he considered a baseless speculation, nor at the Appendix which Morgan discharged in reply. Probably neither combatant was much hurt; but it might be as well that the battle should not now be prolonged by partisans of one side or the other hurling literary missiles across, not only the Atlantic, but even the Pacific. The educated public, when they can be brought to look at the subject at all, see that it is too intricate for any single writer to have solved at the first trial, and will not pin themselves to the theories of one school, but take what seems worth having out of all. During his last years M'Lennan believed he had got farther than his printed works show towards discovering the origin of the "totem;" but he did not care that his ideas should be discussed without the full evidence they rested on, and now that he cannot defend them for himself we must see that they have the careful weighing that is their due.

The latter part of M'Lennan's life was spent out of Scotland. Unsettled in his legal work, he was cut adrift by the death of his first wife, a daughter of McCulloch the political economist. In 1871, Lord Young, then Lord Advocate, brought him up to London as parliamentary draftsman; and he held the appointment for a few years, when (on a change of Government) he resigned, not long after a second marriage which made the happiness of the rest of his life. His was not indeed the ordinary career of a successful man. But life was full of eager interest to him; he had many attached friends, and often had the enjoyment of being useful to them; he saw his work appreciated while he lived, and knew it would last after his death. EDWARD B. TYLOR.

THE death is announced, at Jedburgh, of a relative of Sir Walter Scott, Mrs. Craw, née Ann Scott Bell. Deceased's mother was a first cousin of the great novelist. The living relatives of Sir Walter are now very few in number.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée. The second number for 1881 of this Review contains several interesting articles. A paper on "La Propriété artistique" by Prof. C. Léon-Caen, of Paris, shows how difficult it is to harmonise the legislation of different countries on the subject of artistic copyright, and what a conflict of law will probably arise on the subject of artistic property, under which term recent French legislation recognises the ex-

clusive right of an artist to reproduce his idea by any process whatever—in other words, to object to the reproduction of his idea by any process whatever without his consent. Prof. Roessler, of the University of Kaschau, contributes a sketch of Hungarian legislation since 1872. Prof. Alois Orelli, of the University of Zurich, has continued in a third article his review of the development of Swiss legislation since 1872. His two previous articles have dealt with the laws elaborated in virtue of the Constitution of 1874, and actually in vigour. The present article examines with great care the projects of law on civil capacity, on commercial contracts and bills of exchange, on literary and artistic property, and on debt and bankruptcy. M. Engelhardt, formerly one of the Riverain Commissioners of the Danube, discusses the recent conventional Acts for the regulation of international rivers. Prof. de Louter, of the University of Utrecht, has contributed an historical paper on the annexation of the Transvaal, in which he frames a strong bill of indictment against the British Government, from which it would seem doubtful whether the mode of commencing or that of terminating the annexation has been the most discreditable to the British Government of the day. Probably Sir Theophilus Shepstone would have a word to say on the other side as regards the annexation; and we must still await the final settlement by the British Government of the perplexed question—how the independence of the Boers is to be reconciled with the duty, which Great Britain may have rashly undertaken, to protect the African from oppression by the Afrikaner. A paper by M. Léon Renault on the recent annexation of the Island of Tahiti by France, and on the ratification by the French Chamber of the Convention with King Pomare V., under which that monarch has abdicated his crown in favour of the French Republic, concludes the volume.

THE *Alpine Journal* contains a third instalment of Mr. Whympers's notes among the Great Andes of the Ecuador. In a later part of the present number, he criticises the account of an "alleged ascent" of Chimborazo in 1856 by M. Jules Remy and Mr. Brencley. He believes that the point which they reached was some thousands of feet lower than the true summit. Mr. D. W. Freshfield's gossipy and interesting paper read before the Alpine Club on May 3, "Midsummer in Corsica," occupies the main portion of the present number. There is a huge history of Corsica, in five volumes, by Filippini, and continued after his death, which might be added to the books cited by Mr. Freshfield. M. Duhamel's "The Ecrins from the South," translated from the *Annuaire* of the C. A. F., is the last paper. The "In Memoriam" section includes a short note on the late Mr. E. P. Jackson, and a longer one, by the editor, on M. Adolphe Joanne, to whom travellers and excursionists all over the world owe a great debt.

SELECTED BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- COLVIN, S. Landor. ("English Men of Letters.") Macmillan. 2s. 6d.
 DICTIONNAIRE militaire, publié sous la direction de M. Amédée Le Faure. 1^{re} Livr. Paris: Berger-Levrault. 3 fr. 50 c.
 DU BART, O. La Porcelaine de Chine. 1^{re} Livr. Paris: Morel. 40 fr.
 EITSCHMANN, W. Die Pädagogik d. John Locke. Historisch u. psychologisch beleuchtet. Cöthen: Schönbauer. 1 M. 70 Pf.
 FLORIMO, F. La Scuola musicale di Napoli. Vol. V. Napoli: Furchheim. 6 fr. 50 c.
 LAMBER, Juliette. Poètes grecs contemporains. Paris: C. Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
 LUCAS, Ch. Le Palais d'Ulysse à Ithaque. Paris: Ducher. 5 fr.
 WALLMAN, L. Mathematische Theorie der Preisbestimmung der wirtschaftlichen Güter. Stuttgart: Enke. 3 M. 60 Pf.
 WHITE, R. G. England: Without and Within. Sampson Low & Co. 10s. 6d.
 ZOLA, E. Les Romanciers naturalistes. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.

THEOLOGY.

BRUNTON, T. Lauder. The Bible and Science. Macmillan. 10s. 6d.

HISTORY, ETC.

- BARTHÉLEMY, E. de. La Marquise d'Huxelles et ses Amis. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 8 fr.
 FORSTÉ, C. H. Die Reception Pseudo-Isidors unter Nikolaus I. u. Hadrian II. Leipzig: Böhm. 75 Pf.
 HAMONT, T. Un Essai d'Empire français dans l'Inde au XVIII^e Siècle. Duplex, d'après sa Correspondance inédite. Paris: Plon. 7 fr. 50 c.
 JOURNAL d'une Bourgeoise pendant la Révolution, 1791-93. P. p. son petit-fils E. Lockroy. Paris: C. Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
 LUGAT, Le Comte de. Des Origines du Pouvoir ministériel en France: les Secrétaires d'Etat depuis leur Institution jusqu'à la Mort de Louis XV. Paris: Lib. de la Société bibliographique. 10 fr.
 NOTTBACH, E. v. Siegel aus dem Revaler Rathschreib nebst Sammlg. v. Wappen der Revaler Matzsfamilien. Reval: Prhm. 28 M.
 PERLBACH, M. Pommersches Urkundenbuch. 1. Abth. Danzig: Bertling. 12 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BRUGGER, C. G. Beobachtungen üb. wildwachsende Pflanzendastarde der Schweiz- u. Nachbar- Floren. Chur: Hilt. 1 M. 60 Pf.
 DEWITZ, H. Afrikanische Nachschmetterlinge. Leipzig: Engelmann. 2 M. 50 Pf.
 FRIS, E. Icones selectae Hymenomyetum nondum delineatorum. Vol. II. Fasc. 6. Berlin: Friedländer. 13 M.
 GUICHARD et DARCIL. Les Tapisseries décoratives du Garacemoula. Paris: Baudry. 200 fr.
 HANNOVER, Ad. Le Cartilage primordial et son Ossification dans le Crâne humain avant la Naissance. Copenhagen: Høst. 10s.
 HOFFMANN, F. Philosophische Schriften. 7. Bd. Erlangen: Deichert. 6 M.
 IMHOF, O. E. Beiträge zur Anatomie der Perla maxima Scopoli. Aarau: Sauerländer. 2 M.
 JUDD, Prof. Volcanoes: What they Are and What they Teach. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 5s.
 LAMOTTE, M. Prodrôme de la Flore du Plateau central de la France. 2^e Partie. Paris: Masson. 8 fr.
 VAIRINGER, H. Commentar zur Kants Kritik der reinen Vernunft. 1. Bd. 1. Hälfte. Stuttgart: Spemann. 4 M. 50 Pf.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BRÄUNING, Th. F. G. De Adjectivis compositis apud Pin-darium. Berlin: Calvary. 2 M. 40 Pf.
 CORPUS inscriptionum latinarum. Consilio et auctoritate academice literarum regiae borussicae editum. Vol. 8. Inscriptiones Africae latinae. Collegit G. Wilmanns. Berlin: Reimer. 96 M.
 POLAK, H. J. Ad Odysseam ejusque scholiastas curae secundae. Fasc. I. Leiden: Brill. 6 M.
 WAGNER, W. Trois Poèmes grecs du Moyen-Âge inédits. Berlin: Calvary. 12 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF BISHOP MOUNTAGU'S MS. OF THE LATIN VERSION OF IGNATIUS.

Laverton Rectory, Bath: June 18, 1881.

I stated in a recent letter in your columns that I have for some time past been investigating the literary history of Archbishop Ussher's edition of Polycarp, Ignatius, and Barnabas, and that I shall be grateful to any of your readers who can assist me in clearing up some interesting points connected with the subject. One of these I propose to state in the present letter.

It is well known to Ignatian students that Ussher, in printing (for the first time) the shorter old Latin version of Ignatius, made use of two MSS. then existing in England—one belonging to Caius College, Cambridge, and still preserved there, the other the property of Richard Mountagu, Bishop of Chichester from 1628 to 1638 and of Norwich from 1638 till his death, April 13, 1641. Of the Caius MS. Ussher used a transcript, made expressly for him in 1631, and still preserved in Trinity College, Dublin; in the other case, he borrowed the MS. itself from Mountagu's library. Unfortunately, this MS., as is well known, has long been lost, and the object of the present letter is to elicit some information respecting its disappearance, and to obtain, if possible, some clue to its discovery, if it is still in existence.

It must first be stated that the loss of the MS. was deplored as long ago as 1709 by Smith in the Preface to his edition of Ignatius, where he writes:—

"Vellem equidem codicem ex bibliotheca Viri Reverendissimi, D. Montacutii, olim Episcopi

Norwicensis, quem ab illo mutuo acceperat Armachanus, consuluisse: sed ubi jam reperiendus sit, ne investigando quidem expiscari possum.

It will be seen hereafter that, if Smith had lived thirty years later, he would probably have obtained a clue which might, perhaps, have led to the discovery of the MS.

Let us see whether it is possible to effect now what Smith failed to do 172 years ago.

In investigating the subject, the first question naturally is, To whose hands can the MS. be last traced—Ussher's or Mountagu's?

It has, I believe, been generally supposed that the MS. remained in Ussher's hands, and that it was probably lost along with other papers of his. And this, it must be admitted, is a very natural inference from the circumstance that Ussher quotes the readings of the MS. in works published long after Mountagu's death—namely, in the Notes in his edition of Ignatius (published March 1644-5), and those in the *Appendix Ignatiana* (published February 1647-8).^{*} But the correctness of this inference seems to me very doubtful, on account of the following circumstance, for the knowledge of which I am indebted to Dr. Ingram.

At the beginning of the transcript (already mentioned) of the Caius MS. there is written in Ussher's own hand:

"Hoc Ignatianarum Epistolarum Apographum ex Bibliotheca Collegii Gunwelli et Caii apud Cantabrigienses descriptum, collatum est a me cum alio MS. membranaceo ex Bibliotheca D. Richardi Montacutii Norwicensis Episcopi petito."[†]

And the results of this collation are annotated in the margin. This makes it exceedingly probable that, when Ussher quoted the readings of Mountagu's MS., he did so from this collation,[‡] and not from the MS. itself, which was probably returned to its owner as soon as the collation had been made.

If this conclusion is correct, the disappearance of the MS. must be accounted for along with that of Mountagu's other MSS., of which he is known to have possessed a great number.

Now upon this point light is thrown by a statement first published in 1738 in the seventh volume (p. 629) of the enlarged edition of Bayle's Dictionary, where we read: "He [Mountagu] was at a great charge in maintaining scholars beyond seas to procure

him MSS., . . . but upon his death his Chaplain Millicent carried them all away, and turned Jesuit."

In a side note are the words "From the Register of King's College, Cambridge."

A similar statement, with the change of "Millicent" into "Millicent," is found in the *Biographia Britannica* (vol. v., p. 3188), and in Chalmers.

Here, then, we seem to have an explanation of the disappearance of this and other MSS. belonging to Mountagu.

By "the Register of King's College," Mr. Bradshaw, the learned librarian of the Cambridge University Library, who is himself a Fellow of King's, thinks is meant "one of several lists of Provosts and Fellows of the college which still exist," and he conjectures that this particular entry was communicated to the English editor of Bayle by Cole the antiquary, who was a member of the college. I hope soon to obtain from Mr. Bradshaw the exact words of the entry, and also to learn when and by whom it was probably made.

It will be observed that the statement consists of two parts, either of which may be true or untrue, independently of the other—viz., (1) that the chaplain carried off the MSS., (2) that he turned Jesuit.

If both parts of the statement are true, it seems probable that the MSS. were carried off to some Jesuit college, where they may still exist.

Let us next see whether any information can be obtained from any other source respecting Mountagu's "chaplain."

On this point I wrote to my late friend Mr. Scudamore shortly before his death, and he referred my letter to Archdeacon Nevill. The latter informed me that the records of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich mention a person of the name of "Milesen" as Archdeacon of Suffolk, an office to which Mountagu is very likely to have appointed his chaplain; and it appears from Le Neve's *Fasti* that a "Richard Milesen" was appointed Archdeacon of Suffolk in 1640, the year before Mountagu's death. The present Archdeacon of Suffolk (Archdeacon Groome) says that this name still exists, and is pronounced "Milleson," a name closely resembling the "Millicent" of Bayle. Thus there seems good reason for identifying the "chaplain" with "Richard Milesen" the Archdeacon.

In Wood's *Athenae* there are two notices of this "Richard Milesen." In one of them (vol. i., fast., p. 261, ed. 1721) he is called "M. of A.," and is said to have succeeded, in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, Robert Bostock, who died in November 1640, but whose name is omitted by Le Neve, probably in consequence of his having held the office for a short time only—viz., from February 1639, as Wood tells us. In the other (vol. ii., fast., p. 152) he is said to have died some years before 1660, in which year his successor was installed archdeacon.

Although in the former passage Wood calls him "M. of A.," his name, I am told, does not occur in the Oxford or Cambridge or Dublin list of graduates. Nor does it occur in the Lambeth list, but that is not complete before 1660. Possibly his degree may have been a Scotch one, as was originally the D.D. of his predecessor Bostock, who was afterwards incorporated at Oxford (see Wood, *loc cit.*).

Wood's omission of any mention of his turning Jesuit certainly throws considerable doubt upon that part of the story. But the other part may be true, even if this is not.

Wood also mentions (vol. i., p. 383) a "Joh. Milson," apparently a Roman Catholic, as having published a book (of which there is a copy in the Bodleian) in 1609. Possibly this man may have been a Jesuit, and the last part

of the story about Mountagu's chaplain may have arisen from a confusion with him.

I have now stated all that I have been able to discover upon the subject. If any of your readers can throw any further light upon it, I shall be obliged by their communicating with me either by private letter, or through the medium of your columns. I will mention three points in conclusion.

(1) If Mountagu's chaplain did really turn Jesuit, his name may be found in the records of that Society.

(2) If he held a benefice in England, some record of this must exist.

(3) If he died in this country, there is probably some record of his burial.

There are several other very interesting points connected with Mountagu's MS. into which I cannot now enter. I will merely say that there is reason to believe that the MS. played a much more important part in respect of Ussher's edition than has hitherto been suspected.

J. H. BACKHOUSE.

PS.—There was a misprint in my last letter which I should like to correct. The full stop after "text" in the ninth line of the second paragraph should have been a comma, followed, of course, by a small letter.

THE ADIGH-EY, OR TRUE CIRCASSIAN LANGUAGE.

28 Elm Park Gardens, S.W. : June 20, 1881.

Perhaps some readers of the ACADEMY can point to the whereabouts of a grammar of the above language (not to be traced in any "catalogue," English or foreign) mentioned as an extant work of his own by Loewe, the deceased author of one of the only two *Adigh-ey* lexicons ever published, unless quite recently. As his dictionary originally appeared in the *Journal* of our own Philological Society for 1852, it seems not impossible that Loewe's grammar may be lying *perdue* somewhere in the *Transactions* of another learned society. The sources for *Adigh-ey* glottology are too slender to be able to afford the loss of anything that can let additional light in upon a language—possibly a group of languages—which, being indisputably incorporating (although to what extent it is not clear), may well be an offshoot of the once widespread European-Asiatic family of speech, of which Basque is generally supposed, even by ethnologists of mark, to be the only extant representative—(e.g., Mr. A. H. Keane refers to Basque as "the only incorporating language of the Old World": *Encyc. Brit.*, new ed., xii. 826)—and traces of which occur in Old Irish, in the Albanian imperative, and in Modern French. The data for *Adigh-ey* are limited to the vocabularies of Loewe (London: Nutt, 1854) and L'Huillier (in Russian: Odessa, 1846), to the latter of which a short grammar (leaving much to be desired) is annexed; to a few other highly unsatisfactory lists of words; and to some specimens of forms and paradigms in Klaproth's well-known work on the Caucasus (*vide* Paris edition of 1823, vol. ii., p. 383). Additional interest arises from the fact that a neighbouring language of the Black Sea coast, commonly known as Abchasian (properly *Aps'ny*), which has been investigated, in accordance with modern scientific methods, by the late Baron Peter von Uslar, presents distinct affinities to *Adigh-ey*, in the common use of infixes, prefixes, &c. But, bearing in mind how completely most preconceived ideas on Caucasian linguistics have been upset by the last-mentioned philologist, it would be rash to advance any opinion as to whether *Adigh-ey* is more nearly related to this incorporating neighbour, to the inflecting *Techehenz*, *Avar*, *Hurkarian*, &c., to the half-inflecting and half-agglutinative *Karthilian* (Georgian)

* It can, however, be shown with considerable probability that the latter Notes were written in 1644, and that Ussher would have included them in his earlier work if he had not been prevented by the circumstances of the times, which compelled him to leave Oxford hastily (March 5, 1645), after a title-page had been actually printed (some copies of which still exist), in which these Notes were mentioned, and also Notes upon Barnabas by Isaac Voss, which have since, it is to be feared, been irrecoverably lost.

† Compare Ussher's *Prolegomena*, p. cxli.

‡ Compare a very similar expression with reference to the Balliol and Magdalen MSS. in the second page of Ussher's Preface to his Notes (1644).

§ The existence of this collation may clear up a difficulty in Bishop Pearson's posthumous Notes upon Ignatius (first published in Smith's edition). In some of these Pearson quotes readings from Mountagu's MS. which are not given in Ussher's printed Notes. In one case (p. 43) he quotes a reading as taken "ex codice Montacutii apud Usserium," an expression which sorely puzzles Zahn (see his critical note, p. 35, ll. 13 et seq.). May not Pearson refer to Ussher's collation in the margin of the transcript of the Caius MS.? This and several other interesting questions would probably be cleared up by the publication (of which I have some hope) of the transcript and the collation in its margin. In fact, the publication of the latter would perhaps, in a great measure, make up for the loss of Bishop Mountagu's MS. itself, if its recovery is found to be impracticable.

group, or to the unclassed *Udish Kurin*. Any addition to our meagre stock of knowledge with respect to so open a question as this will doubtless be welcome to every proper in what an eminent writer lately dismissed with contempt as "the darker fields of ethnological enquiry;" even if, owing to the recent dispersal of the mass of the Circassian race throughout the wide extent of the Ottoman dominions, there were not considerable risk of their language dying out. A. R. FAIRFIELD.

THE KROUMIRS.

19 Westwick Gardens, W. : June 19, 1881.

I fancy the true form of the word is Kûmir, or, as it occurs in some French documents, Koumir. Yet H. H. Johnston, who lately visited this tribe, writes Khroumir. At the same time, such a form cannot be said "to outrage Arabic orthography," because it is the name, not of an Arab, but of a Kabyle, or Berber, people—Johnston says, "of nearly pure Kabyle blood." A. H. KEANE.

A JAPANESE ALPHABET OF INDIAN ORIGIN.

London : June 20, 1881.

It is stated in the ACADEMY of June 18 that M. de Rosny has read a paper at a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in which he inferred that the Japanese possessed, before the introduction of writing from China, an ancient alphabet of Indian origin.

I am delighted to see this little discovery of mine confirmed by such an eminent scholar. Last year, at the November meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, I had already exhibited a table showing the connexion of this early writing of Japan with the Corean and the Indo-Pāli.

TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE.

THE LATE DR. HODGES.

Newport, Isle of Wight : June 20, 1881.

I beg leave to correct a few important errors which appeared in the memoir of the late Rev. Dr. Hodges in the ACADEMY for June 18.

Dr. Hodges was not ordained a clergyman of the Church of England, but of the Reformed Episcopal Church, from which body he retired about a year since. His first literary effort was an essay on "Ancient Egypt," which appeared in the *Looker-On*, an ephemeral periodical of the year 1851.

In the interests of my father's memory, I regret to find that no reference has been made to his scholarship as an Assyriologist—a scholarship which the late Mr. George Smith was sometimes glad to avail himself of. Moreover, Dr. Hodges made many independent translations of cuneiform inscriptions, in the course of which he detected many errors in a leading work which is issued periodically in the interests of Assyrian research.

E. RATTENBURY HODGES.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, July 4, 4 p.m. Royal Asiatic: "The Andaman Islands and the Andamane," by Mr. M. V. FARMAN.
5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.
7.30 p.m. Aristotelian: "Comte," by Dr. J. H. BRIDGES.
7.30 p.m. Education Society: "Rewards and Punishments."
WEDNESDAY, July 6, 7 p.m. Entomological.
8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature: "The Recent Survey of Palestine," by Mr. Trelawney SAUNDERS.
THURSDAY, July 7, 5 p.m. Zoological: "The Limbs of Birds," by Prof. W. K. PARKER.
FRIDAY, July 8, 8 p.m. Quckett.

SCIENCE.

The Dhammapada. By Prof. F. Max Müller. *The Sutta-Nipāta*. By Prof. Vincent Fausbøll. ["Sacred Books of the East," Vol. X.] (Clarendon Press.)

IN popular estimation the present age appears to be pre-eminently an age of engineering and mechanical invention, based on scientific discovery; and no one would undertake to dispute the surpassing value of invention, both in its influence on ideas and in its effect on practical life. But it may well be doubted whether the popular estimate of to-day may not, hereafter, be considered doubly incomplete and one-sided. The immediate results of invention, and of science apart from its historical side, are comparatively so easy to apprehend, the personal interest in discoveries which may add perceptibly to one's daily comfort is so great, that the quiet labours of historical students are apt to be overlooked. Before the results of those labours can work out their full effect in the disintegration of previous ideas, much intellectual effort is required to realise the full bearing of long series of facts difficult to apprehend. A change which is not in outward conditions, but in inward convictions, can only be brought about after a lapse of time. Yet our descendants will very possibly rank the historical discoveries of science higher than its practical application; and may be as grateful to us for the mental enlightenment following on the decipherment of the Vedas and the Pāli Pitakas, of cuneiforms and hieroglyphs, as they will be for the subjection of electricity and of steam.

In the foremost ranks of those who will have contributed to this decipherment Prof. Max Müller will assuredly occupy a place of quite especial honour, not only as a scholar, but also as a writer the charm of whose style has attracted many to this field of enquiry, and as a leader of men whose influence has been successfully used to establish the Oxford series of translations from the sacred books of the East.

There has been too much contempt thrown upon the use of translations. It is true, no doubt, that a version in the language of the nineteenth century cannot possibly convey the tone, or even the meaning, of sacred books written before language had become precise; and can scarcely avoid importing into ancient expressions definite ideas not present to the minds of the original authors. But since the rise of the comparative study of religious beliefs, it has become necessary for students to make themselves as familiar as conditions will admit of with the ideas and feelings of the followers of religions other than the one with which each particular student is more especially acquainted. And a real sympathy with any one circle of pre-scientific conceptions will enable him to read between the lines of the modern version of the ancient books, and will render it possible for him to make use of translations without being misled by the inevitable difference between them and their originals. There is no index so good as a full translation; there is no means so good of perceiving clearly what is *not* contained in an ancient system—which is often as instructive as what

is contained in it. And it is not too much to say that "The Sacred Books of the East" will provide material for such a comparison as will make it possible to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the origin and value of the religious ideas now current among ourselves.

In this respect no single collection of sacred books will probably have so great and immediate an influence as the sacred books of Buddhism. There is good ground for the very practical interest which that religion has for some time past been increasingly exciting in the educated world. And it is a sign of the times that so distinguished a scholar as Prof. Max Müller should himself have turned aside to the study of Pāli.

It was, in some respects, unfortunate that his choice fell upon the only text published in Roman characters when he began to work at Pāli. The *Dhammapada* is scarcely the book which would naturally be chosen, for the sake of its contents alone, as the first to be translated into English. It is in poetry; and is as difficult for us Europeans to understand as Keble's *Christian Year* would be to a Buddhist who was otherwise but slightly acquainted with Christian phases of thought. Conceptions entirely alien from those with which we are familiar may be comparatively easy to apprehend, and to follow, when they are argued out at some length in prose; and may yet be difficult to grasp when they are taken for granted, or only alluded to, in the figurative language of poetry. There are not a few passages in the *Dhammapada* whose full meaning will not have become clear until the system of ideas to which they give expression shall have become better known to us after the publication of the older Pāli Buddhist Suttas. The meaning of the Pāli technical terms in which the Buddhist system is set forth cannot be ascertained either correctly or completely by the mere light of comparative philology, or on the basis of the meaning of the corresponding terms in Sanskrit. For these reasons a translation of the *Dhammapada* is at present beset with peculiar difficulty.

An example will, perhaps, make this clearer. Prof. Max Müller translates verse No. 381:—"The Bhikshu, full of delight, who is calm in the doctrine of Buddha, will reach the quiet place (Nirvāna), cessation of natural desires and happiness."

I venture to think that this is not the meaning of the passage, and, further, that it is not good Buddhism. The word rendered "natural desires" is *saṅkhāra*, which is used in the early Buddhist system as the name, firstly, of those material and mental qualities which, when combined, make up an individual existence; and, secondly, of the individual things or beings consisting of those qualities. It is the cessation, not of natural desires, but of renewed organisation as an individual, which is here placed in apposition to the calm and happy state of Arahatsip, as being included among the inevitable results of having reached that state. And the suppression of all natural desires is not a part of Arahatsip at all. It is "thirst," envy, craving, longing, excitement, which the Arahatsip has to suppress. All good desires he should sedulously cultivate; and such natural

desires as those for food, for warmth, for rest, and so on he is expected to follow and to satisfy.

But there are many more passages into which such technical terms, such essentially Buddhist ideas, do not enter. The immediately following verse, for instance, runs:—"He who, when still young, applies himself, as a Bhikkhu, to the teaching of the Buddhas, lightens up this world like the moon when set free from a cloud."

Many of these passages are of very great beauty; and much more attractive, from the poetical setting in which they are found, than the corresponding ideas as expressed in plain prose in the Suttas. For this reason such a work as the Dhammapada has an interest, above that of the Suttas, which goes far to outweigh the objections to its being translated before them.

Very little is known of the history of this book. Its name would seem to imply that it is not an original work, but a collection of verses from other parts of the Pāli Pitakas; and this supposition is supported by the fact that the sense does not run on as it should do in original poems. Verses referring to the same subject are placed one after another, without any closer connexion than that of the subject itself. But only a few out of the 423 verses have as yet been discovered elsewhere; and it is, of course, possible that when the collection was made new verses were strung together with already existing ones.

The Sutta Nipāta is a work of a very different kind. It contains, in books i.-iv., fifty-four short poems, each complete in itself, and with a distinct unity. The last book has 16 poems, connected together by a story, each of the separate pieces giving a question of deep religious import addressed to the Buddha by one or other of sixteen disciples of Bāvari (a distinguished Brāhman of Southern India), and then giving the Buddha's reply. The whole of these seventy poems are together about three times as long as the Dhammapada, and they bear every appearance of being the work of one mind.

Twenty-seven of the verses in the Sutta Nipāta are reproduced in the Dhammapada; and it is instructive to compare the different ways in which the two scholars render them. Thus the first of the twenty-seven runs in Prof. Max Müller's translation:—

"I do not call a man a Brāhmana because of his origin or of his mother. He is indeed arrogant, and he is wealthy; but the poor, who is free from all attachments, him I call indeed a Brāhmana."

Whereas Prof. Fausböll translates the same words—

"And I do not call one a Brāhmana on account of his birth or of his origin from (a particular) mother; he may be called *bhavadī*, and he may be wealthy, (but) the one who is possessed of nothing, and seizes upon nothing, him I call a Brāhmana."

It will be seen that Prof. Fausböll's version implies a respectful, and not a bad, connotation in *bhavadī*; and that he differs from Prof. Max Müller in his interpretation of each of the two epithets of the Arahāt, the Buddhist Brāhmana. As regards the second, I must

agree with Prof. Fausböll. *Anādāno* does not seem to me to have any reference to the idea of attachment; but the first word, *Akiñcano*, surely bears a technical meaning different both from "poor" and from "possessed of nothing." It is freedom from three specific conditions of mind—lust, hatred, and delusion. It is the absence of these which constitutes Arahātship; and they are the *kiñcanas*, or obstacles, which the earnest Buddhist has to overcome in his progress towards Nirvāna.

Such passages show how difficult is an accurate and poetical translation of these obscure poetical texts. All the more thankful should we be to the great scholars who, in this volume, have faced the task, and have given us critical versions of two texts whose difficulty is only equalled by their philological value and their historical importance.

T. W. RHYS DAVIDS.

The Zoological Record for 1879: being Vol. XVI. of the "Record of Zoological Literature." Edited by E. C. Rye, F.Z.S., &c. (Van Voorst.)

MORE than seven hundred pages of closely printed matter are published by the Zoological Record Association, and they indicate the wonderful industry of the naturalists who have been devoted to zoology, during the year 1879. The book is a record of some thousands of essays; and not only are the titles given, but often a brief *résumé* of important articles adds to the value of the work. It is interesting to notice the direction to which natural-history study inclined during the year; to observe that pure zoology persists in spite of the great attractions of morphology; and that there is much philosophy among the rising men who care for classifications founded on external characters.

The invertebrata occupy by far the largest part of the volume. The record of the work done by naturalists in the Insecta occupies no less than 250 pages; and, with the exception of some twenty-two pages which have been the result of Mr. McLachlan's work, this great amount of labour has been performed by Mr. F. Kirby. This part contains a *résumé* of the work on general subjects relating to the group, and then the literature—zoological, morphological, and physiological—of the orders follows. The titles of the books and pamphlets follow the names of the authors, and a longer or shorter abstract is given. This last feature of the record is very valuable; and the clearness and succinctness of the abstracts, culled from memoirs written in nearly every European language, are worthy of great praise. The extent of the general reading requisite for the preparation of any one of these different parts of the volume must be great, and a glance at the "general subject" of the Insecta shows what elaborate care has been taken to do justice to the good cause of consolidating scientific work in the historical form. This occupies ten pages, and deals with nearly one hundred authors and subjects. It notices Ballard's *Insect Lives, or Born in Prison*, a popular American book, and Bellesme's *Sur une Fonction de Direction*

dans le Vol des Insectes, as to which the abstract informs us

"that in the flight of insects the direction is determined by the position of the part of the body which cuts the air; and thus depends on the position of the centre of gravity and the axis of support. In most cases the centre of gravity only is displaced."

Then follow Bertolini's memoir to the Academy of Bologna on the transformations and ravages of insects on pine-trees, and Brandt's researches on the anatomical and morphological peculiarities of the nervous system of insects. Camerano's Italian introduction to entomology is noticed as

"a compendious Introduction to entomology, profusely illustrated, and treating of the history of the science; insects in relation to agriculture; their origin, natural and sexual selection, internal and external anatomy, geographical distribution and classification."

The same author's work on deformities of insects is noticed, and also Carlet's *Locomotion of Insects and Arachnida*. We glean:—"When insects walk, the legs move according to the following formula:—

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 4 \\ 5 \quad 2 \\ 3 \quad 6 \end{array}$$

the legs 1, 2, 3 moving almost simultaneously, and supporting the body while the others are raised." Mr. W. S. Dallas's popular article on entomology is recorded, and then follow notices of the pygidia of insects and the development of the legs of ants. The third page contains reports on ten memoirs, which relate to the insects of Kerguelen, economic entomology, fossil insects, an illustrated German work on the insects, an elaborate memoir on the simple and compound eyes of a great number of species, attacks of native insects upon imported trees, a German and a Dutch work, a French essay on observations on Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, and Orthoptera, and, finally, Lowne's essay on the eyes of insects. Among the important works noticed further on are those of Maurice on the relations between the insect faunas of Europe and America, and of a Scandinavian, who tells us that the larva of Myrmeleon has a blind intestine, the mouth serving as an excretory organ, Scudder's early types of Insecta, Taschenberg's practical entomology, and Wood Mason's morphological notes. In the record of the "orders" the work of the different naturalists is often most fully abstracted, and frequently a whole page is crowded with the names of new species or of synonyms.

One would hardly have expected that the spiders would have been so studied as to occupy thirty-six pages of Messrs. Cambridge and Campbell's portion of the book. Among the interesting popular results, H. Lebert shows that the old and popular stories of the bite of the *tarantula* are untrustworthy, or much exaggerated, in their account of its effects on man. He notices that the bite of a spider at Cairo, *Chaetopelma aegyptiaca*, was fatal to pigeons in ten minutes, and to a hare in four hours. The same author's posthumous work on the water spiders of the Lake of Geneva is considered. Therefore no less than nineteen species of them. Twelve live at a depth of from the surface to eight mètres,

and five are found at a depth of three hundred mètres.

Prof. Bell reports with his usual care on the huge mass of literature relating to the Vermes and Echinodermata, Messrs. Bourne and Hickson on the Coelenterata, and Mr. S. Ridley on the Protozoa. The 157 pages relating to the Mollusca, Molluscoida, and Crustacea are perhaps the most elaborate of the book, and are from the pen of Prof. E. von Martens. He has, indeed, conferred a boon on working naturalists. The vertebrata have been noticed and well recorded by Messrs. Forbes, Howard Saunders, and the late A. O'Shaughnessy.

MARTIN DUNCAN.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

WE regret to hear that the Indian Government have determined to withdraw Col. H. C. B. Tanner and his party from Gilgit, presumably for some occult political reason. Col. Tanner has been very active as a geographer, and had already done some good work in the Gilgit region; and it was hoped that he would be allowed to continue his surveying operations for another season or two.

PROF. ENRICO H. GIGLIOLI, of Florence, has been commissioned by the Italian Government to undertake an examination of the deep-sea flora along the coasts of Italy. The transport *Washington* has been specially fitted up for the service of the expedition. It is also stated that the French Government are about to send the *Travailleur*, under Commr. Richard, on a scientific cruise off the south coast of France, with a similar object in view.

FROM the message of President Roca on opening the Argentine Congress we learn that no less than fifteen surveying parties are now engaged in measuring that portion of the Argentine Republic which lies between the Rio Negro and Rio Neuquen on the south and the thirty-third parallel of latitude on the north. Their operations will extend westwards to the Andes, and will no doubt be productive of very useful geographical results.

WE hear that Dr. Stanislas Zeballos, President of the Argentine Geographical Institute, has just published at Buenos Ayres an account of his three months' journey of exploration in the Araucanian country. During this journey of nine hundred miles he discovered mountains, lakes, rivers, &c., and generally threw an entirely new light on the Argentine pampas. These have been commonly described as immense treeless plains; but Dr. Zeballos, on the contrary, assures us that very majestic scenery and many interesting features are to be found there.

MR. F. W. NORTH, whose examination of the coal-fields of South Africa we have before alluded to, has lately completed an investigation of the coal districts of Natal. Among the numerous seams of anthracite and bituminous coal, some of which are from ten to twelve feet thick, Mr. North has found several producing good steam-coal; and he has practically tested their value by using them himself on the railway between Durban and Maritzburg.

M. LACROIX has lately propounded a bold scheme of exploration in the unknown region of Central Africa. His idea is to ascend the Nile, and, turning off along the Bahr-el-Ghazal, to make his way by one of its tributaries to the Monbuttu country. He would then be near the sources of the Welle, which river and its affluents he would follow into the hitherto unexplored region; and, if successful, he would certainly solve one of the most interesting of

the remaining problems in African hydrography. Some hopes were at one time entertained that Herr Flegel might accomplish this task by his expedition from the West Coast up the Binue, but he has, we believe, entirely abandoned his original programme.

THE United States steamer *Alliance* arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, last week to complete her equipment for a voyage to the Arctic regions in search of Mr. Gordon Bennett's exploring vessel *Jeannette*. She is to examine the seas between East Greenland and Spitzbergen, in case the *Jeannette* should have been carried along Prof. Nordenskiöld's North-east passage.

ACCORDING to a telegram received in Rotterdam, the Dutch Arctic expedition under Capt. Broekhuysen in the *Willem Barents* reached Vardo on June 20.

THE new member of the American Geographical Society's *Bulletin* is chiefly occupied with an account of the reception of Lieut. F. Schwatka and the Franklin Search Expedition of 1878-80. Beside other documents, the appendices include a synopsis by Mr. Elial F. Hall of the Franklin search, and a table of English and American Franklin search expeditions prepared by Prof. J. E. Nourse, of the Washington Observatory.

ON June 21 M. Ferdinand Lesseps was elected President of the French Geographical Society, in the place of the late Admiral de La Roncière-le Noury.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The Fossils of the Palaeozoic Rocks.—A large part of the current number of the *Quarterly Journal* of the Geological Society is occupied by Mr. Etheridge's presidential address. This substantial communication, extending to upwards of 180 pages, forms a highly valuable memoir on the analysis and distribution of the British palaeozoic fossils. Mr. Etheridge here gives the fruit of his long-continued study of the distribution of life through the stratified rocks of the British Islands, from the Pre-Cambrian to the Carboniferous. He also deals with the interesting subject of the extension of the older rocks beneath the newer formations. The address is altogether one of the most elaborate ever delivered to the society.

ONE of the most important collections of works on natural history ever formed, being the property of that eminent ornithologist, the late T. C. Eyton, Esq., was lately dispersed by auction by Messrs. Sotheby. The library included most beautiful and costly illustrated works, such as those of Elliot, Gould, Levaillant, Malherbe, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, and the publications of learned societies. The great feature of the sale, however, was a very extensive and valuable collection of over six thousand coloured engravings, and three hundred drawings in water-colours of birds, all arranged in families, in thirty-eight large folio volumes. In the formation of this collection Mr. Eyton had spared neither labour nor expense, for he had rifled the most costly works—such as Gould's *Birds of Europe and Australia*, Temmenck, *Planches coloriées*, and Wolf's *Zoological Sketches* of their plates. After a spirited competition this important lot was secured for the sum of £350 by Mr. Quaritch.

THE local secretaries of the jubilee meeting of the British Association, which will be held at York from August 31 to September 8, under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, have issued a circular letter describing the arrangements. The Lord Mayor and Corporation of York have placed the Guildhall at the disposal of the Association for use as a reception-room. The use of the theatre of the museum of the York-

shire Philosophical Society, in which the first meeting of the Association was held in September, 1831, has been granted for the Geological section. The museum, which contains many of the type specimens of the late Prof. Phillips, collected while he was its curator, has recently been enriched by the addition of the Reed and Wood collections. The Yorkshire Fine Art Institution will also be open to members and associates, on the invitation of its council. This building, which is used as an exhibition, contains the Prince of Wales's Indian presents, lent at this time by his Royal Highness on account of the visit of the Association; also a collection of scientific instruments, and a valuable collection of pictures, including the Duncombe Park collection of the Old Masters. The great hall, capable of seating 3,000 persons, will be used for some of the evening meetings. To the antiquary, York has pre-eminent attractions: its Roman remains, its mediæval walls and bars, which still encircle the greater part of the city, its Norman castle and noble minster, being each objects of special interest. Excursions are being organised to several places of interest, among which may be mentioned Scarborough, Whitby, Castle Howard, Duncombe Park, Rievaulx Abbey, Aldborough (the Roman *Isturium*), and Middlesbrough. At the latter place, Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. will show their new process for the production of steel from Cleveland iron, and Messrs. Bell and Co. their boring for salt. A loan exhibition of scientific apparatus is being organised by the local committee, to contrast the instruments of to-day with those in use at the time of the formation of the Association.

A SKETCH of the life of the late Mr. John Gould, F.R.S., was read at the last meeting of the *Accademia reale delle Scienze* at Turin, by Signor Salvadori. The sketch will be printed in the *Academy's Proceedings*.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

DR. OLDENBERG, the young scholar who but lately became *privat-docent* at Berlin, and who has distinguished himself by his critical editions of the *Dipavansa* and of the *Vinaya Pitaka*, has just been appointed Extraordinary Professor at the same university. The first volume of the English translation of the *Vinaya* texts, which he and Mr. Rhys Davids have undertaken for the Oxford series of "Sacred Books of the East," is in the press; and the second volume is nearly ready.

AN elaborate work on *The Indo-Aryans, their History, Creed, and Practice*, by Babu Rama Chandra Ghoshia, has recently been published by Messrs. B. Banerjee, of Calcutta.

ACCORDING to the *Revista Euskara*, the Philological Society are printing for Prince Louis-L. Bonaparte translations of Arrese's Ode on the Basque "Neguko gau izugarri bat" into the chief idioms of Europe. Tennyson's *May Queen* appears in Basque in the same journal.

THE Asiatic Society of Bengal have just published, as an extra number of its *Journal*, a valuable work by Mr. M. Longworth Dawes entitled *A Sketch of the Northern Balochi Language*, including a grammar, vocabulary, and specimens of the language.

THE first part of M. Barbier de Maynard's Turkish Dictionary is announced as now ready for publication. It will contain the greater part of the letter *elif*.

M. CHARLES JORET has just published (Paris: Vieweg) an essay upon the Norman *patois* spoken in Bessin, together with an etymological vocabulary. The latter is rendered the more valuable by its complete list of the local names of animals and plants.

FROM the *Revue Critique* we learn that von Bahder will shortly publish a revised edition of Hoffmann's *Grundriss der deutschen Philologie*, and Ad. Michaelis, of Strassburg, a selection from the correspondence of Otto Jahn.

M. RENÉ BASSET has published (Paris: Leroux) the opening lecture of a course which he is delivering in the Ecole Supérieure des Lettres at Algiers. In this he treats of Arabic poetry before the time of Muhammad, which has before now attracted the enthusiastic admiration of scholars.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, June 14.) MAJOR-GEN. A. PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—Gen. Pitt-Rivers read a paper on the discovery of flint implements in the gravel of the Nile Valley, near Thebes. The worked flints were found embedded two or three metres deep in stratified gravel. Much interest has always been attached by anthropologists to this subject, on account of its bearing on the antiquity of man. While, in Europe, we know that the use of stone for implements preceded the employment of metals, and was co-eval with many animals that are now extinct, we have hitherto had no certain evidence that this period in Northern regions, remote as it undoubtedly was, may not have been contemporaneous with the very earliest phase of Egyptian civilisation, traced backward as it is, by the now accepted chronology of Manetho, to an antiquity of seven thousand years from the present time. Now, however, the evidence of human workmanship has been found in gravel deposits, which had become so indurated that the ancient Egyptians were able to cut flat topped tombs in them, supported by square pillars of gravel, which have retained their form uninjured to the present day, proving an enormously greater age for the flints embedded in the gravel, some of which were chiselled out of the sides of the tombs.—Mr. Alfred Tylor read a paper on the human fossil at Nice discovered by M. Ischa in December 1880.—Mr. F. E. im Thurn read a paper on "Some Stone Implements from British Guiana."—Mr. J. Park Harrison exhibited a collection of Danish and French photographs.—The following papers were taken as read:—Mr. Gerard A. Kinahan's on "Sepulchral Remains at Pathdown, Co. Wicklow," and Mr. J. H. Madge's "Notes on Some Excavations made in Tumuli near Copiapo, Chili, in June 1880." A number of specimens collected by Mr. Madge were exhibited, among which was a cervical vertebra, in which was embedded a stone arrow-head, two skulls, and a quantity of pottery.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, June 16.) A. W. FRANKS, Esq., in the Chair.—G. Leveson Gower, Esq., exhibited two quarries of glass from the old house at Titsey Place, with grasshoppers on them, and the letters I. and M., probably referring to Sir John Gresham and Mary, his wife.—Mr. Middleton exhibited a silver-gilt plate, Italian work of the sixteenth century, representing the adoration of the shepherds.—Mr. Middleton also gave an account of a Roman villa discovered at Fifehead Neville, Dorset. A handsome basement has been uncovered, measuring twelve feet by thirteen feet, and ornamented with fishes. The hypocaust and a stone drain leading to a brook have also been found, but so many of the stones have been built into the houses round that it is difficult to determine the plan. The coins are principally those of Constantine the Great and his successor.—Mr. Cowford presented to the society a processional cross found on the field of battle of Bosworth.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, June 17.)

ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, Esq., B.A., F.R.S., in the Chair.—The paper read was: "The Psychological Method in its Application to Language," by Mr. Herbert Morton Baynes, who began by noticing the extreme specialisation in many departments of linguistic scholarship. Such were the dangers of the specialist that, unless he ever and again took a general survey of the whole field of research, his

vision was apt to be circumscribed to the extent of inability to make, or even grasp, a far-reaching generalisation. This was especially true of Egyptologists, who, until quite recently, had left the important questions of etymology and syntax well-nigh untouched. Now, there was a class of phenomena in Egyptian, to which attention had lately been called by Dr. Carl Abel, of Berlin, which could only be explained by the application of the psychological method. The metathesis of sound, of sense, or of both could not be accounted for by fortuitous homonymy, but would come under the primary law of consciousness—namely, the law of duality. As regards the equality or predominance of the positive or negative in the synthesis, three stages were discoverable. In the first stage both elements were said to be present in equal force—polarity; in the second the negative predominated; and in the third the positive was predominant. Mr. Baynes then suggested the following classification:—

- A. Polarity, resulting from
 1. Universal Relativity, expressed by
 - a. Persistent Form
 - β. Gesture
 - γ. Position
 - δ. Combination
 - ε. Reduplication
 - ζ. Dentalisation
 - η. Internal Symbolic Vocalism.
 2. Special Relativity, expressed by
 - a. Persistent Form
 - β. Symbolic Vocalism
 - γ. Inverse Repetition.
- B. Negative Predominant, resulting from
 1. Universal Relativity, expressed by
 - a. Persistent Form
 - β. Combination.
 2. Special Relativity, expressed by
 - a. Persistent Form.
- C. Positive Predominant, resulting from
 1. Universal Relativity, expressed by
 - a. Persistent Form
 - β. Combination.

Examples were then given from the following languages:—Chinese, Egyptian, Koptic, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Manka, Malay, Mponwe, Salish, Buriatish, Tamil, Telugu, Greek, Latin, German, Swedish, French, and English.—In the discussion which followed, the President, Dr. Murray, Prof. Martineau, Mr. Sweet, and Mr. Furnivall took part.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, June 20.)

SIR E. COLEBROOKE, BART., M.P., President, in the Chair.—Mr. R. B. E. Baillie, M.R.A.S., read a paper on "The Duty Muhammadans, in British India, owe, on the Principles of their own Law, to the Government of the Country," in which he showed that the Law is binding on the consciences of Muhammadans in all cases to which it is applicable—that, when permitted to reside in a foreign country, they are bound by it to refrain from injury to the inhabitants; that any insurrection against the Sovereign is a breach of an implied contract; and that the only conditions are protection, the country being what is technically called *Dar-ool-Harb*. The proof of this condition is required to legalise the taking of interest on money. The paper further showed, from the *Fatawa Alamgiri*, that all the conditions required by law to convert a country from *Dar-ool-Islam* into *Dar-ool-Harb* are fulfilled in the existing condition of British India.—Mr. A. Gray, M.R.A.S., read extracts from a report by Mr. H. C. P. Bell on "The Maldives Islands." Mr. Bell, he stated, had been able to make a short visit to the Maldives in 1879, having previously obtained a considerable knowledge of the language of the islanders. No native history has as yet been discovered; what is at present known is derived from the notices of the Portuguese and from the Dutch and English records at Colombo. The language is certainly Aryan, and closely connected with Sinhalese in its older form, Elu. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bell may be enabled to return to these islands under official sanction, to complete his researches.—M. Terrien de la Couperie, M.R.A.S., read a paper on "The Sino-Indian Origin of the Indo-Pali Writing," in which he gave reasons for rejecting the Semitic, Sabdan, and Greek

hypotheses, implying, as these do, an Indian influence in Southern Arabia; while, at the same time, he rejected, also, the indigenous origin. On the other hand, he pointed out that historical facts, as well as traditions, demonstrate that relations did exist between India and China so early as the third century B.C. In support of his views, he laid before the society a series of tables proving, in his judgment, that the Indo-Pali, Corean, Japanese, Lampong, Rejang, Batak, Vattelatta, and, most remarkably, the Lolo writing, of which Mr. Osborne Baker has recently sent home some specimens, are, really, all off-shoots of an older system of writing—consisting, on the borders of China, of a certain number of Chinese characters, used phonetically for commercial purposes. The Indo-Pali writing has, it was argued, been systematised in India from this old form of writing.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—(Wednesday, June 22.)

JOSEPH HAYNES, Esq., in the Chair.—Mr. C. F. Keary read the concluding portion of his paper on "The Genuine and the Spurious in Eddaic Mythology," and showed that, as the first part had dealt with the myths of death and of the other world—i.e., with the world in time—so the second portion dealt with the world in space. The writer drew a picture of this world from the Eddas, and showed that the myth of the earth-tree (Yggdrasil) must be referred to a Teutonic origin, the German races having been especially accustomed to a life beneath trees, and having so long preserved the custom of building houses round them. So, too, the myth of the Ashrú, or rainbow, as told in the Eddas, forms a connecting link between the Vedic and the mediæval German legends of the heavens-bridge. The intrusive element in Eddaic belief is to be looked at rather as a change in the tone of the stories than as an importation of new legends. Thus the character of Balder has been altered through Christian influences; as have, also, the concluding stanzas of the *Voluspá*.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, June 23.)

E. FRESHFIELD, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—Mr. A. W. Franks read a paper upon the sculptures from Amravati now in the British Museum, which were sent over to England at the time of the Mutiny, and till lately were preserved in the India Museum. A description of the tops will be found in Ferguson's *Tree and Serpent Worship*. The sculptures are not all of the same date, and probably were executed at various periods between A.D. 200 and A.D. 500. The inscriptions are in Sanskrit and Páli, and consist of monastic rules, the names of donors and benefactors, and of portions of the building. Mr. Franks gave an account of the sculptures, which represent the birth of Buddha, the Great Renunciation, and the attainment of Buddhahood, besides many of the incidents of previous births, some of which it is difficult to identify. In many cases the sacred feet occur in a group, instead of the figure of Buddha.—The society will not meet again until November next.

FINE ART.

Jean-François Millet, *Peasant and Painter*. Translated by Helena de Kay from the French of Alfred Sensier. (Macmillan.)

FROM the Americanisms in this translation of M. Sensier's book, and from the absence of the name of an English printer, we conclude that the volume comes from the United States. It seems rather to be regretted that this should not be stated in the book itself, because it looks as if American spelling had been adopted in England. We do not as yet write labourer, laborer, nor traveller, traveler, &c.

The translation is generally good; but it frequently reminds us that it is a translation, not so much by downright Gallicisms as by the sort of expressions which a very well-

educated foreigner will often use in writing English—expressions which you feel to be different from those which a writer who thought in English would employ, and yet which nobody could prove to be ungrammatical. Sometimes a word is employed quite in a French sense; more frequently there is a slight departure from the genuine English sense. It would not be accurate to say that the tone of the book is French, because that cannot really be the case when English words are used; yet it is frequently un-English, a defect almost inevitable in every translation. Nevertheless, it may be of great value to those who do not read French easily, for it is a very interesting record of a very remarkable life.

Millet may be estimated in two ways—as a man and as an artist. In many artists the man is uninteresting—the talent, the accomplishment interest us, but not the man. In Millet this is so far from being the case that, if he had never risen to celebrity as a painter, his life would still have fascinated every student of human nature, however simply narrated. He was born of a peasant family in the village of Gruchy, on the sea-coast in the department where Cherbourg is situated, and violent storms at sea were among his earliest impressions. Some drawings of wild weather on the sea-shore, done in the maturity of his talents, were probably due to impressions received in childhood. Millet's education was not neglected; and in a certain sense he was an educated man, though he said in after-life that he had never studied systematically, and, in arithmetic, had never got beyond addition, being unable to understand subtraction and the rules following. He was far from being illiterate; he learned Latin well enough to take great pleasure in reading Virgil and the Bible, both which he re-read, "and always in Latin." "He was so familiar with their language," says M. Sensier, "that in his manhood I have never seen a more eloquent translator of these two books." In French he chose serious literature and translations from great foreign authors, so that he was very far indeed from being either a boor or a Philistine. The interesting point is that, notwithstanding this good literary culture and a capacity for expressing his thoughts well with the pen, Millet was a real peasant still. In youth he worked hard in the fields; and the manner of life which he afterwards followed at Barbizon with admirable wisdom and consistency was still that of a peasant who could paint—he never was a Parisian who had a taste for rural things. He began to learn his art at Cherbourg with a painter named Mouchel, and then went to Paris, where he felt lonely and miserable. Townspeople cannot understand that; but the great affliction for a rustic mind in a town is the feeling of loneliness, caused chiefly by the absence of Nature, for the rustic does not feel it anywhere in the country. Millet was shy and awkward, a defect which he never lost; but this did not prevent him from getting married imprudently to a Cherbourg girl, who died in Paris after two years and five months of marriage. After that he married again in his own country, and brought his second wife to Paris, where they had saved nine hundred francs. The second imprudence turned out most happily, except

that the artist had to pay for his happiness with the direst poverty and anxiety. In 1848 Millet and his wife were literally without food or fuel at one time for themselves, though they still contrived to give their children bread. In the same year, when not positively destitute, they lived for a fortnight (without credit) on thirty francs. Their friend Sensier got one hundred francs for them from the Direction des Beaux-Arts, and did his best at various other times to be of use in begging for them or in selling little pictures at very low prices.

Millet, in the early part of his professional career, had painted many small pictures of nude figures; but a remark he overheard one day induced him to believe that the vulgar placed an unworthy interpretation on his work, so, in the face of positive hunger, he renounced that class of subject resolutely for ever. Shortly after that time he visited the forest of Fontainebleau, which made him wild with rapture. In those days the beauty of the forest was very little known; it had been discovered (in the artistic sense) by Théodore Rousseau and others a few years before. Millet and Jacque hired rooms in peasants' houses, out of which they made rude studios, and they explored the country in every direction. M. Sensier says:

"I often visited them at this time. They were in such a state of excitement that they could not paint; the majesty of the old woods, the virginity of the rocks and underbrush, the broken boulders and green pastures, intoxicated them with beauty and odours. They could not think of leaving such enchantment."

Millet wrote the following paragraph in his first letter from Barbizon, a little hamlet on the outskirts of the forest, in June 1849:—

"We have determined, Jacque and I, to stay here some time, and we have each taken a house. The prices are very different from those in Paris; and as one can get there easily if necessary, and the country is superb, we shall work more quietly than in Paris, and perhaps do better things. In fact, we want to stay here some time."

Millet stayed at Barbizon twenty-seven years and died there. The place had the happiest possible influence upon his mind and production. He belonged to the country by nature, and not to the town. That genuineness which marks all his work produced since 1849 is due to his affectionate and direct observation of nature—I do not mean rocks and trees, but human nature. His own theory was that art declined away from nature. On the other hand, he did not copy actual things; he filled his mind at the one great source, and then produced from a full mind, not by painful copyism. His materials were rapid notes and sketches, often in pen and ink.

Notwithstanding the pleasantness of Barbizon, and the hard work Millet did there, and the perfect suitability of the place to his mind and character, his life was poisoned for a long time by the most cruel pecuniary anxieties, sometimes by actual privation. His poverty prevented him from going to see his mother for years before she died; and, notwithstanding a most pathetic letter from her and his own great filial affection, he could not quit work and pay the railway fare to go to her death-bed. Tradesmen were harsh with him.

"Millet had around him a group of tradesmen, anxious and almost fierce, whom he had to appease. A baker, the only one in the place, threatened with oaths to withdraw the daily bread. A grocer had become his bailiff. A country tailor sent the sheriff's officer to sell the furniture in his studio, and he would not allow the artist a day's, or even an hour's, grace. Such scenes were repeated over and over during many years."

The cause of this was not extravagance, but a small uncertain income and a large family. By the fatal law which casts fresh burdens on the overburdened, two brothers of Millet came to stay and live with him to learn to paint, and we read that "Millet was for a long time their teacher and support." At the very time when he was painting the *Angelus*, which has been sold successively for £2,000, £6,400, and £8,000, Millet was suffering incessant anxiety about daily bread and writing. "Ah! the end of the month—where shall I find the money for it? For the children must eat. My heart is all black." Finally, when the *Angelus* was painted, Millet could not sell it. Rousseau helped him at one time by inventing a fib about an American (God bless all such liars!) who wanted to buy a picture by Millet, but did not want to disclose his name. The "American" sent four thousand francs to Millet, through Rousseau, who was himself in fact the purchaser of the picture, a fine work representing a peasant grafting a tree.

A temporary relief was obtained when Millet was farmed by an intelligent man for three years at £480 a-year. He was to paint what he liked, but steadily, and his owner was to take it all. This gave peace of mind. In his latter years he became better appreciated and more comfortable. The exhibition of 1867, where he was well represented, advanced his reputation; he got the ribbon of the Legion of Honour, and lived to see pictures that he had sold for a song fetch very high prices. Then, just when he could have made a fortune easily, his health broke down and he died. Luckily, the drawings he left behind him made a comfortable provision for his family.

The story is a sad one in some respects, but it has its bright side. Millet himself was a thoroughly respectable character, and consequently enjoyed all those quiet, inward satisfactions which sweeten the lives of brave and just men. Besides this, he was blessed with an excellent wife, who thoroughly understood him, and shared his privations cheerfully. Again, the paternal sentiment was strong in him, and he loved his way of life, surrounded by his children in his quiet home at Barbizon. He took the most affectionate interest in the subjects he painted, he liked his peasants, enjoyed the beauty of Nature, lived rationally, and always tried to be faithful to love and duty. Such a man is perfectly independent of luxury, but it is a pity that he had not rather more peace of mind. Without marriage he might have had it; but without marriage what was best in his manly heart might have remained undeveloped. That poor cottage at Barbizon was the scene of an ideal life, where plain living and high thinking went together in good earnest—a marked contrast to the new theory that artists must be leaders of luxury and display all sorts of extravagance.

P. G. HAMERTON.

SOME ARCHAEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité. Par MM. Perrot et Chipiez. (Paris: Hachette.) It has been known for some time that M. Perrot had on hand a history of ancient art which would have the characteristic of dealing with the art of Egypt, Assyria, and Phoenicia, not as separate phases of the artistic spirit, but with special reference to their influence on Greece. That is a chapter of art which could not be written without very unusual qualifications, apart even from those of literary force and skill, for which M. Perrot has long been well known. Distinguished for his exploration of Galatia, and since then for his studies of ancient Oriental subjects, always with reference more or less to the Greeks, M. Perrot was justly entitled to expect a wide interest in his work. For matters involving architecture and design he has had the co-operation of M. Chipiez; and in the production of illustrations, of which there are to be about six hundred, he has had the assistance of qualified artists. The plan of publication is that of weekly parts, issued at a trifling cost, till the whole work of five or six volumes is completed. Already eight of these parts have appeared, the text being as yet introductory, with the view of making explicit the conditions under which Egyptian art arose and flourished, so far as its rise and progress affected the subsequent art of Greece. Egyptian art under the Ptolemies, for instance, has no interest for M. Perrot in his present design. Many of the illustrations are new, and could not have been obtained without considerable pains. For this all students will be thankful.

Die Antiken in den stichen Marc Anton's, Agostino Veneziano's, und Marco Dente's. Von Dr. Henry Thode. (Leipzig: Seeman.) Dr. Thode has published the present memoir to show what could and ought to be done in the way of making a catalogue of the drawings and engravings from ancient sculptures, executed during the *quattro* and *cinque cento* period, for the delight of admirers of antiquity, but chiefly, so far as we are now concerned, for the use of artists. Such a catalogue is necessary for the history of painting in Italy to show how far it was influenced under the great masters by the remains of classical sculpture. In a general way, everyone knows that Raphael was one of the great lovers of classical design, and was often influenced by it. But what is wanted to be known is the extent of the material available in his time. So with others of the great masters. From another point of view such a catalogue is of importance to the archaeologist in informing him of sculptures which are no longer known to exist, or which exist in a form different from that in which they were drawn in the *quattro* or *cinque cento*. So far as drawings are concerned, we believe that the work begun by Matz has been, since his death, carried on by another German archaeologist. Dr. Thode's memoir is very handsomely published.

Monuments de l'Art antique. Part II. (Paris: Quantin.) This second part of the Monuments, published under the editorship of M. Rayet, maintains, as in the first part, that high excellence in the plates which justifies a new publication of works published already often enough. Take, for example, the first plate with the marble Victory of Samothrace in the Louvre, or the three representations of Apollo Sauroktonos, or the bronze wolf of the Capitol. As to the terra-cotta figures from Tanagra, we have surely had more than enough of them in French publications during recent years. The plates devoted to Egyptian subjects seem of equal skill with the others, and no doubt the text accompanying them by M. Maspero is all that could be desired. M. Rayet's own text is not

always so full as might be wished. Nor is it always a sufficient excuse for brevity for him to say that no amount of writing will make a man see the beauty of a sculpture if he does not otherwise recognise it. It is sometimes necessary for a writer himself to show that he has correctly appreciated the beauty of a work of art, and there is no other way in which he can do this than by detailed analysis. Apart, however, from matters of individual taste, as, for example, concerning the Victory of Samothrace, there are some points on which M. Rayet might have been more explicit and elaborate, particularly in regard to the motive of this Victory. Originally, in Samothrace, this statue surmounted the bow of a trireme constructed of marble blocks, and of such dimensions as the bow of a real trireme would have if made in due proportion to the statue. The statue thus becomes, according to M. Rayet, not the principal, but only a co-ordinate element in the design, the object of which undoubtedly was to celebrate a naval engagement. A Victory driving a quadriga would be a parallel case were it not that it is only the bow, not the whole galley, which is represented. Yet this difference would make the bow of the trireme into a symbol, however colossal it might be, just as the bow of the galley sometimes seen under the raised foot of Poseidon is a symbol, as was also the prow of the galley held by the figure of Salamis painted on the screen round the Zeus at Olympia. If we regard the bow of Samothrace as a mere symbol, the attitude and movement of the Victory become plain. If we regard it as representing a real galley, then we must explain the speed of her movement, which is much greater than could be attained by any ship. It may be that she is in the act of rushing away from the ship to announce the victory. In a chariot the Victory gets her attitude from the movement of the chariot. Again, one ship does not win a naval battle, and, even if represented entire, it would only be a symbol. With regard to the bronze wolf on the Capitol, the genuine antiquity of which M. Rayet undertakes to defend against those who claim it as a work of the Renaissance, it is to be remembered that the ancient wolf suckling Romulus and Remus as described by Vergil, and as represented occasionally on the cuirass of a Roman emperor or in a terra-cotta relief in the British Museum, does not correspond with the bronze in Rome, for in these representations she turns her head and licks the twins—*mulcere alternos lingua*. The publication of the three figures of Apollo Sauroktonos is a service for which all should be thankful.

Die dreigestaltige Hekate. Von Prof. E. Petersen. This monograph appeared in two recent numbers of the *Archäol. epigraph. Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich*, and, like the work of Prof. Petersen generally, is characterised by exhaustive treatment of an interesting subject. The main interest of the enquiry turns on the statement of Pausanias that the sculptor Alkamenes had been the first to make a triple Hekate; that his figure was called by the Athenians Epipyrgidia, and that it stood beside the temple of Wingless Victory—that is, on the same pyrgos with it, whence the name, Epipyrgidia. A natural desire was to trace among the numerous existing figures of the triple Hekate this original of Alkamenes; and, from the fact of a prevailing archaism, or rather archaistic style, in these figures, it had been proposed to regard Alkamenes as a sculptor who worked in the archaic manner. If this would not suit the artist of this name, who was a younger contemporary of Pheidias, then it could be supposed that Pausanias, or the source from which he copied his statement, had referred to an older sculptor of the name of Alkamenes, as to whose existence there was otherwise a certain degree of evidence. The sculptures of the west pedi-

ment of the Zeus Temple at Olympia were by Alkamenes, and were cited as of an archaic manner, and therefore as affording to some extent a parallel to the figures of Hekate. But Petersen disagrees with all this, finding nothing of an archaic nature in the sculptures in question at Olympia. Then there is the triplicity of form to be accounted for, and especially how far it had been originated by Alkamenes. Petersen seems to think that, having found already existing an Artemis with three heads, the Athenian sculptor had completed this into a triple figure, thus giving artistic finish to what had first been a pillar surmounted by three heads to stand at cross roads, and from that had next become a figure with three heads. Three figures standing back to back, each the same as the other, except in the arms and attributes in the hands, would form a group that would suggest itself more readily to a sculptor who worked in bronze than to one working in marble, since, in fact, the one mould would do for all three figures. Other instances of figures back to back and groups of three figures are discussed at great length. Nor is the interest of this monograph confined to the main question which it pursues, but extends to many side-issues on which the author's opinion is always welcome.

A. S. MURRAY.

ETCHINGS AT MR. DUNTHORNE'S.

AMONG a group of prints recently issued by Mr. Dunthorne, and on view at his shop in Vigo Street, we would call especial attention to a series of proofs of etchings lately done by several of the finest Scotch artists in London, and intended to illustrate a play by Mr. Scott Moncrieff, the *Abdication*, now announced by a well-known publisher. Mr. Pettie, Mr. Orchardson, Mr. T. Graham, Mr. E. W. Macbeth, Mr. McWhirter, and Mr. Colin Hunter are the six eminent artists who have combined in this labour. Two or three of them, in addition to their reputation as painters, have been known already for a while as excellent etchers—Mr. Macbeth in particular, for it is no exaggeration to say of him that his etchings are even more welcome—or welcome to a larger number—than are his painted pictures. Mr. Hunter has also put forth more than one characteristic etching of the sea, but we doubt if he has yet achieved as distinct a success with the needle as with the brush. His contribution to the series of which we speak is impressive, but not altogether satisfactory. And Mr. Macbeth's own contribution, albeit it is that of a most practised etcher, delights us less—very much less—than his *Ferry* or his *Morning Post*. Perhaps what is really most striking in this collection is the work of the eminent men who have been heretofore less recognised as etchers than as painters. There is Mr. Pettie, for example. All London knows him as an impressive dramatic painter, and as a great colourist. His is one of the most robust personalities of our Royal Academy; among popular men he is almost singular in his unremitting avoidance of the commonplace. But here, in the subject before us, he has no moving story, and he is, of course, inevitably deprived of the enchanting resources of colour. But he is not at a loss. His "occupation" is by no means "gone." He has managed to throw into the roughly traced face and gesture of the stalwart soldier who advances to the front, and seeks interview, as we suppose, with an unseen opponent, such a measure of truth to individual character—and that character of an interesting order—that not only is the absence of intricate or engaging story readily forgiven and the absence of colour overlooked, but we are likewise reconciled to the absence of beautiful line, or of any delicate and fully completed

system of light and shade. We take the slight etching for what it is—a vigorous memorandum of character and movement. In the case of Mr. Orchardson's contribution, the etching proper—the actual work upon the plate—is not from the hand of that artist. His comrade, Mr. Macbeth, has transferred to the plate Mr. Orchardson's spirited design. The design is of two figures, men of character and action, engaged in knotty debate. Mr. McWhirter's share in the business consists in his having furnished Mr. Moncrieff with a delicate etching of river and wood—the dainty boughs and daintier leafage of some slender tree bending over a space of quiet and sunlit stream. Mr. T. Graham sends a slighter work, but its slightness is well considered and significant. The print suggests a corner of a large room, humbly furnished, now pleasantly warmed by the glow of firelight. Near the blaze, and comfortably placed upon a long bench or settle, are seen two persons, apparently of somewhat lowly life, and both of them past their first youth, but one is making love to the other, or rather the man is vowing that there is no pleasure in his cups if his companion repels him. Of the faces we see practically nothing, but the gestures, if unattractive, are highly expressive. So much for a little series of works of which the general and satisfactory characteristic is that they are conceived and executed in the true spirit of the etcher's art, aiming at no superfluous elaboration or ornament, but content with the simple and direct delivery of the message with which they are charged.

Mr. Dunthorne has likewise some other original etchings, and some etchings from pictures. Among original work we note two heads of dogs by Heywood Hardy, pieces of truthful portraiture, doubtless, but to us uninteresting. But Mr. Hardy is making progress as an original etcher. His *Country Doctor* conveys most of the sentiment of that picture of his own of which it is a reminiscence. It is a gray and dreary night, of wind and of bad weather; the tired old doctor and his persevering horse have at last arrived at the far-away country home where the advice of the medical man is anxiously expected. The doctor is about to dismount and ascend to the sick chamber in which the light has burnt long. There is some suggestion that his arrival will not now be of any avail, for the superstitious note that the house-dog howls in sign of death. The story is well told, and the solitary figure in the dreary scene well realised; but the technical merits of the work do not appear to us remarkable.

Among works of reproduction, we may mention, first, Mr. J. Steele's clever and faithful rendering, *Pouchers*, by Briton Rivière—an abandoned man, no doubt, the poacher, but his dog believes in him. The whole recalls, not indeed the most striking picture by our great painter of animal life in its conflict or connexion with humanity, but at least a picture that is characteristic. We are conscious that it will be welcome to many, though we might not ourselves desire to submit it to the test of placing it on a wall opposite to which we should often sit. To us, but not to many, this particular manifestation of Mr. Rivière's powerful art is more remarkable than purely agreeable. Nor would Mr. J. Park's etching of *Les Regrets* after A. Gautier be at all more permanently delightful. It is weaker art to begin with—the art of the original artist, if not that of his interpreter. Two nuns—squat Belgian figures, we presume; at all events suggesting little of the grace of France—walk in a sunlit coppice, and wish vaguely for the pleasures and the wider life they have renounced. Work to be praised with less reserve is Mr. C. P. Slocombe's etching after Sir Antonio More's portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham

—an elaborately treated reproduction of the great grave head of one who has seen the world, it seems, and battled with it. And in delightful contrast with this age-worn and trouble-worn countenance is Mr. O. O. Murray's really exquisite etching after Mr. Calderon's *Sweet and Twenty*. "Sweet and Twenty" is a soft-faced, dark-haired thing, very subtly meditative and admirably refined: her prettily balanced head, her whitened throat, and her loosely thrown garments, are all that we see of her. Mr. Murray has rendered, with quite complete success, all the charm of the original picture which was independent of colour; and our readers know that the painting of the freshness of girlhood is as much a speciality of Mr. Calderon's as the painting of the freshness of masculine youth is a speciality of Mr. Pettie's.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MRS. MARK PATTISON, on the occasion of her visit to Rome last winter, translated the will of Claude Lorraine, which has hitherto escaped notice in the library on the Capitol; and the translation will shortly be published in *L'Art*.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* of June 1 contains the official notification of the exhibition of Indian art-manufactures which is to be held at Calcutta in December and January of the coming winter. The articles are to be divided into eighteen classes, of which the following heads sufficiently indicate the richness of the native handicrafts that still survive:—Silk fabrics, muslin and other cotton fabrics, fabrics of mixed silk and cotton, embroidery and lace, carpets, mats, manufactures from fibres, woollen fabrics, leather manufactures, gold and silver work and jewellery, carving in ivory, horn, and wood and lacquered work, metal-ware, pottery, modelled figures, stone carvings, glass ornaments, shell-carvings, cabinet-work. The management of the exhibition has been entrusted to the Committee of the Calcutta Economic Museum, with Mr. H. T. Prinsep as chairman, and Mr. H. H. Locke as secretary. Jurors will be appointed for the awarding of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and certificates of honourable mention. The latest date fixed for receiving articles is November 1.

It is proposed to hold an exhibition of Oriental art at Glasgow during the coming winter.

THE Cambrian Archaeological Association comes over the borders this year to hold its annual meeting, the place appointed being Church Stretton, in Shropshire, where it assembles on August 1, under the presidency of Prof. Babington, of Cambridge.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute held on June 19, the following resolution was proposed by Sir Sibbald Scott, Bart., seconded by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, and carried unanimously:—

"That the Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute desire to place on record the expression of their great regret at what they believe to be the unnecessary destruction of a large portion of the west front of St. Albans Abbey, which has lately been carried out."

To the Millais exhibition and other attractions of the gallery of the Fine Art Society in New Bond Street has now been added the large composition painted by M. Anton von Werner, Director of the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts, to commemorate the Congress at Berlin. M. Werner received the commission from the magistrate and Town Council of Berlin, and the work proves that they could not have confided it to more able hands. The portraits are all from studies taken during the presence of the representatives in Berlin, and M. Werner

was allowed to be present at the scene which forms the subject of the picture. In the centre is a standing group composed of Prince Bismarck, Count Schouvaloff, and Count Andrassey. The tall figure of the Imperial Chancellor, bluff and burly, dominates the whole scene with a presence of superior solidity and strength. His confident *bonhomie* is well contrasted with the gracious diplomacy of the Russian and the intellectual keenness of the Austrian. To the left is Prince Gortschakoff seated, his hand placed in friendly fashion on the arm of Earl Beaconsfield, who slightly stoops to converse with him. The portrait of the late Premier taken on the spot in his hour of triumph is one of special interest, and is admirable both as a likeness and a study of character. It is a three-quarter face, showing the remarkable set of his eyes with great distinctness; and the slight stoop emphasises, but in no disagreeable manner, the prominence of his under lip. The expression is both genial and sagacious, and the portrait perhaps the most satisfactory ever painted of the Earl, whether by English or foreign artist. The same power of grasping character is shown in every head in the picture, which is not only unusually great in historic interest, but also as a work of art. We know no work of the kind which excels it in vivid and varied portraiture or in skill of composition.

AT Messrs. Burns and Oates', in Portman Street, is to be seen a good example of the refined religious art of O. Müller. It is a picture of the Virgin as "the woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars" (Rev. xii. 1).

THE Archaeological Congress of France is at present holding its forty-eighth annual meeting at Vannes, a town well situated for archaeological enquiry, for, besides its museum, which is rich in remains of prehistoric periods, its environs are literally covered with grand megalithic monuments, menhirs, dolmens, &c., some of them rudely sculptured. A large and promising hillock in this neighbourhood will be opened before the members of the congress on Monday next.

It was decided that no prizes should be awarded at the Milan Exhibition; nevertheless, one prize, called after Prince Humbert, has been given to a young Venetian sculptor, named Emilio Marsili, for a beautiful plaster statue of a youth singing from a piece of music he holds in his hand. The statue is called *The Vocation*, and it is evident that the whole soul and supple body of the musician are absorbed in his calling. It was one of the most attractive works in the Milan Exhibition. It is now to be cast in bronze, the right of reproduction having been bought by a rich Venetian amateur.

THE notion of removing to another site the popular Museum of the Luxembourg, which was discussed so vigorously a year or so ago, would seem to be definitely given up. According to the *Siccle*, the idea now is to build a very large and convenient new gallery in the gardens of the Luxembourg to contain pictures by living artists of high reputation, foreigners to be admitted as well as Frenchmen.

UNDER the title of *Les Artistes angevins, Peintres, Sculpteurs, Maîtres-d'œuvre, Architectes, Graveurs, Musiciens, d'après les Archives angevines* (Paris: Baur), M. O. Port, of Angers, has issued an exhaustive monograph, mostly from unpublished sources, upon the arts and artists of Anjou from the earliest times.

IN two articles that have recently appeared in the *Chronique des Arts* M. Charles Ephrussi seeks to identify two portrait drawings by Dürer in the Albertina collection. He thinks that the

first represents the Cardinal Mathæus Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg, whom Dürer mentions in his letter to Wolf Stroemer as "his very gracious Lord of Salzburg," and the other a certain Damianus de Goes, who was a distinguished Portuguese diplomatist, historian, and traveller in Dürer's time. It is certain that Dürer had dealings with the Archbishop of Salzburg, and he may very probably have drawn his portrait; but it is very difficult to decide from the resemblance of a medal. With Damianus de Goes it is not known that Dürer had any relations; but an engraving exists, bearing Dürer's monogram, representing this Damianus as a middle-aged man. The engraving is admitted "to have nothing in common with Dürer;" nevertheless, M. Ephrussi and M. Joaquim de Vasconcellos (who appears to have noticed the resemblance first) imagine it to have been executed from the fine portrait in the Albertina collection which represents a young man of about twenty-eight or thirty. Damianus, indeed, could only have been twenty-seven when Dürer died, and there is no proof of his ever having come into contact with Dürer, although they had friends in common. Altogether, we cannot consider the identity of either of these portraits satisfactorily established.

THE Vaudois Society of Artists has opened an exhibition of the works of the late Charles Humbert in the Museum Arlaud. It is to close in the middle of July. Besides his well-known landscapes of Alpine scenery, it contains a great number of studies of animals and military sketches, and the unfinished picture upon which he was at work when he was surprised by death.

It may be interesting to those who have read Frederic Mistral's last poem, *Calendau*, to know that a fine portrait of Constant des Baux, painted by François Porbus, with the family arms and Latin signature, which came from a princely collection in the North of Europe, is now in Paris. We believe that an announcement of where it may be seen will shortly be made.

THE STAGE.

THE greatest actress on the French stage—for such Mdle. Sarah Bernhardt, with all her faults and all her deficiencies, undoubtedly remains—has left London; and her place at the Gaiety is taken this week and next by the company of the Renaissance Theatre, a well-trained body of actors, very skilled in the presentation of light opera. The Renaissance company, indeed, performs such pieces as those written by Lecocq in a way that no other company, either in Paris or London, is able to perform them. We in England execute the light opera of Gilbert and Sullivan as it could be executed nowhere else; but no elaboration of stage or general management has made our rendering of bright French music and dialogue equal to that of those who are "to the manner born." We have no actress who can bear a strict comparison with Jeanne Granier, even though the present representations of *Le Petit Duc* at the Gaiety betray the fact that Jeanne Granier is not in all points at her best. She remains, however, unrivalled in England; and youth is still so much upon her side that she has time to throw off the faults which come only too readily to a spoil child of the public and the theatre. Again, we have no one who is a match for Mdme. Desclauzas. Mdme. Desclauzas has the gift of overflowing humour—a humour not untiring with coarseness, we are bound to allow. Less charming than Mdle. Granier, her delivery is even more pointed and telling. No one, except on the English stage, in another sphere, Mrs. Bancroft, can throw so much significance into a sentence which the

author has left it to the actress to make impressive. These two admirable artists from the Renaissance are well supported by M. Jolly, who can make himself appropriately revolting, and Mdle Meyer, who is simple and agreeable. Altogether, opera bouffe is now given at the Gaiety in a very enjoyable fashion.

MISS WALLIS has been appearing in London in *Romeo and Juliet*, as well as in other plays. She is an actress of great capacity, who seems to find it more profitable to spend the greater part of her time in provincial engagements than to be stationed at all regularly in London. And it is probably true to say of her that, on the whole, she is more admired in the country than in town. Her methods, however, are her own, and she is worth seeing. Her Juliet is a distinctly powerful and well-considered performance, albeit the heroine has more about her of the stately young woman than of the unlessoned girl.

THE performance of the First and Second Quartos of *Hamlet*, promised for next week by Mr. Marlande Clarke, has been put off till the autumn, the other attractions of the season having proved too strong for the amateurs who had undertaken to play these Quartos.

MUSIC.

RICHTER CONCERTS. M. GANZ' ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, AND THE MUSICAL UNION.

WE must briefly notice the last three Richter concerts. The eighth—on Monday, June 20—included Beethoven's "Coriolan" overture and the "Eroica," selections from *Die Meistersinger* sung by Mr. Henschel, and the *Tannhäuser* overture and "Venusberg" music. Herr Richter is justly famed for his conducting of Beethoven and Wagner; and the evening was highly successful, although the performance of the symphony was scarcely equal to that of the preceding year. In arranging the programme for each season, it was evidently designed that the best should come last; in 1880 the series closed with the choral symphony, and this year the two last concerts (Thursday, June 23, and Monday, June 27) have been devoted to Beethoven's *Missa solennis*. For more than three years the composer was occupied with this Mass, and he speaks of it as his greatest and most successful work. It was originally intended for the installation of his pupil the celebrated Archduke Rudolph as Archbishop of Olmütz, which took place in 1820; but, though commenced in 1818, it was not completed till 1823. While working at it, Beethoven was, according to Schindler, "in a state of absolute detachment from the terrestrial world;" and this may perhaps account for the fact that he has written many passages not suitable for terrestrial choirs. The ordinary compass and capabilities of human voices ought to have been respected by Beethoven. In the heat of composition, when "singing, shouting, and stamping," he naturally wrote down his thoughts as they occurred to him; but he might afterwards have tried to clothe his divine ideas in as human a form as possible. As the Mass now stands, it loses somewhat of its immense grandeur in performance because of the strain on the voices. It is written for four solo voices, four-part chorus, full band (including four horns, three trombones, and double bassoon), and organ. To attempt any brief analysis of this stupendous composition would be to write uselessly and unintelligibly. We can merely say that Beethoven has thoroughly risen to "the height of his great argument." The performances conducted by Herr Richter were extremely good. The solo parts were well rendered by Miss L. Pyk, Miss Orridge, Mr. W. Shakespeare, and Mr. G. Henschel. Another series of

nine concerts is announced for next year. The programme will include seven symphonies of Beethoven, Liszt's *Graner Messe*, and important selections from the *Nibelungen*.

The fifth, and last, of M. Ganz' series of orchestral concerts took place on Saturday, June 23, at St. James's Hall. Mdme. Sophie Menter was the pianist, and performed Schumann's concerto in A minor. Her reading of the first movement was not very satisfactory, but we can speak in terms of the highest praise of her interpretation of the tender *intermezzo* and sparkling *finale*. She afterwards contributed three solos: Chopin's *nocturne* in D flat, Liszt's graceful transcription of "Hark! hark! the Lark," and Weber's *Invitation à la Valse* with "arabesques by Tausig." The first piece was somewhat lacking in charm and feeling, but the other two were played to perfection. The last, while displaying to advantage Mdme. Menter's faultless and brilliant mechanism, served to show what liberties a great pianist has ventured to take with the text of a great master. The performance of Beethoven's symphony in A was unusually good. The programme included Benedict's festival overture, and two *intermezzi* for orchestra by Alice Mary Smith. Mdme. Marie Roze was the vocalist. The series just concluded contained many features of interest, two of the most important being the production of Berlioz' *Symphonie fantastique* and the debut of Mdme. Menter. M. Ganz, like Herr Richter, announces another series of five concerts for next season.

The thirty-seventh season of the Musical Union terminated last Tuesday afternoon. M. J. Lasserre was fortunate enough to secure the services of the great pianist, Herr Rubinstein, who appeared both as executant and composer. The first piece given was his stringed quartett in F minor (op. 106, No. 2), dedicated to Mr. J. Ella. The various movements contain much that is graceful and pleasing, and the writing testifies to the composer's earnestness and ability as a musician; but we fail to discover traces of deep inspiration and coherence or logical order of thought and development. The first movement shows attractive material, and the third (*adagio*) is most elegant and refined; the *finale*, however, is vague and unsatisfactory. After this quartett, admirably performed by Messrs. Auer, Wiener, Waefelghem, and Lasserre, came Rubinstein's sonata in B minor for pianoforte and violin, played by himself and Herr Auer. This work was first introduced by Herr Rubinstein at a chamber concert in 1877, and has since been heard at the Monday Popular Concerts. Schumann's piano quartett in E flat was magnificently interpreted by Herr Rubinstein and Messrs. Auer, Waefelghem, and Lasserre. The solos chosen by the pianist were Chopin's *barcarolle*, his *berceuse*, and one of his *études*. His playing of the *berceuse* was a marvel of grace and delicacy. M. J. Lasserre, the new and able director, must be congratulated on having brought to a successful close the first series of concerts since the retirement of Mr. J. Ella.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

THE great Anglo-American Festival on July 4, at the Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. Edwin Bending, will doubtless be a success. It is supported by the Grenadier Guards, the London Vocal Union, the American vocalists Mesdames Osgood and Henrietta Beebe, besides a host of well-known English favourites, including Sherrington, D'Alton, Hollins, Rigby, &c., &c.

MR. EDWARD FOSKETT's new poem, *Harold Glynde*, which has been set to music as a cantata by several well-known composers, will be performed at the Crystal Palace on July 12. The Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D., has consented to give the readings on the occasion.

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